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ABSTRACT

Papers presented at the fourth European Cooperation in Social Science Information and Documentation (ECSSID) General Conference provide information on developments in the field in 16 European countries. According to the general outlines provided for these reports, the presentations focus on developments after 1977, thus supplementing information presented at the first ECSSID General Conference held in Moscow in 1977. Of the 21 countries reporting in 1977, 15 are represented here: (1) Austria; (2) Bulgaria; (3) Czechoslovakia; (4) Denmark; (5) Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany); (6) Finland; (7) France; (8) German Democratic Republic (East Germany); (9) Hungary; (10) Netherlands; (11) Norway; (12) Poland; (13) United Kingdom; (14) USSR; and (15) Yugoslavia. Greece was not represented in the initial conference but is included here. While each report format is unique, they generally cover: current documentation and information activities in the social sciences; national centers of information coordination; users; feasibility of mutually linked automated information systems; international cooperation; and any needs and preconditions for European cooperation. References are included in some reports. (THC)

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NATIONAL REPORTS

presented to the IV. ECSSID General Conference, Athens, Greece

Panteios School of Political Sciences
Oct. 21–23, 1984

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E C S S I D

NATIONAL REPORTS
ON
THE STATE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE INFORMATION
AND DOCUMENTATION
IN 16 EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

presented to

the IV ECSSID General Conference

Athens, Greece, Oct. 1984

Bergen, Norway, Sept. 1984

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FOREWORD

The first ECSSID General Conference was held in Moscow in 1977. Among the papers presented to the conference were national reports on the general situation of social science information and documentation in 21 European countries. The papers are printed in Papers of the International Conference on Information and Documentation in Social Sciences, Moscow, INION AN SSSR, June 1977, Moscow, INION, 1977, 2 vols., and reprinted in Information Processing and Management 14(1978)3/4.

In the field of information and documentation 7 years is a rather long time. The International Organizing Committee (IOC) of ECSSID therefore felt it necessary to provide information on the developments since 1977 for the 4th ECSSID General Conference in Athens, Oct. 1984.

ECSSID Reference points in 16 European countries have kindly responded to the IOC "Call for national reports". According to the general outlines for these reports, the presentation is mainly concentrated on developments after 1977, thus supplementing the information given in 1977. Of the 21 countries reporting in 1977, 15 are represented here. In addition there is now also a report from Greece.

Basic knowledge on the national resources available is of great importance for the further development and implementation of the ECSSID programme. On behalf of the ECSSID IOC I would therefore like to thank all the contributors for their cooperation and effort in supplying this information.

Bergen, Sept. 20, 1984

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AUSTRIA

Herwig JOBST
Kammer für Arbeiter und Angestellte für Wien

REPORT CONCERNING THE ACTUAL SITUATION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTATION SERVICES IN AUSTRIA

1. Information and documentation activities and information policy

Considering the durability of institutions seven years is not a long period. This is even true in the field of information and documentation. So far there seems to be no necessity to supplement the report on "Information and Documentation in the Social Sciences in Austria" presented at the International Conference 1977 in Moscow (1). But on the other hand in this period the whole information scene has changed in a very dramatic way and we do not know yet how far this change will go in its extent and consequences. It has been released by technical innovations and their implementation in the information and documentation sector, especially the online-dialog in EDP and the installation of worldwide data-networks in the field of telecommunication. In the context of this paper relevant consequences are:

- enormous increase of available data (the number of databases accessible for the Austrian user has been tribled since 1977)
- dominance of the great international US-databases with all resulting problems of national, economic, technical and even scientific dependency

- devaluation of all information which is not supplied by these databases - that means most of the national and regional information concerning a small country like Austria. This is not a matter of ill-will or ignorance but of profitability (small demand) and therefore of structural nature.

It is the most important aim of any national information policy to enable all potential users to get access to the information they need. Considering the changed conditions mentioned above there are three different levels of access:

a) Availability of foreign knowledge in Austria as far as it is stored in large databases. We can say that access is guaranteed technically by Radio Austria which is connected with all large international networks (Telenet, Tymnet etc.). And it is guaranteed organisationally by enforced installment of information referral centres which perform the actual information retrieval. They are affiliated with the National Library, the University Libraries, and with several research institutes. Their service is subsidized by the Federal Ministry of Science and Research. (2)

b) Availability of Austrian knowledge in Austria. By the edition of the "Informationsführerⁿⁿ (Guide of Inf. & Doc.) which gives a detailed description of all libraries and documentation centres (3), as well as by the edition of the "Fachinformationsführerⁿⁿ Sozialwissenschaften" (Guide to Social Science Inf. & Doc.) which gives an additional overview of the institutions, information services and databases in this field (4),

the infrastructure of the Austrian information scene has been revealed. It is characterised by a large number of mostly small and organisationally dependent information and documentation centres. Low standard of technical equipment and limited staff hinder national cooperation and coordination. In this situation the building-up of databases could show a way to easier cooperation. The following Austrian databases are to be mentioned: Austrian Historical Bibliography (University for educational Sciences, Klagenfurt; subject field: history), AUSTRO-DOK (Dr. Karl Renner-Institute, Vienna; policy), DOKEB (University of Vienna; adult education), INFOTERM (International Information Centre for Terminology), Vienna; terminology), SOWIDOK (Austrian Chambers of Labour Conference, Vienna; social sciences). None of these institutions can claim the status of a national centre. But I would like to mention that the coming "Information and Documentation Concept for Austria" suggests the setting-up of an "Austria Host" for all databases produced in this country - quite an elegant solution to create a national information pool. Its mere existence could stop ongoing particularism. Future must show whether such a host can be realised or not.

c) Availability of Austrian knowledge abroad. The significant underrepresentation of Austrian data in the existing international databases has been mentioned already. In the field of social sciences they cover less than a quarter of articles and books published in Austria. Furthermore, if we consider that approximately three times as many publications are published outside the

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bookmarket than on the bookmarket (grey literature) the marginalisation of Austrian data on the international information market is even more accentuated. Remedies suggested against this situation are:

- cooperation with foreign database-producers to increase Austrian input (see point 4);
- Building up and international distribution of national databases (see above point 1.b); Considering the fact that social science information is to a great extent of regional nature such an international distribution would require the existence of an "Austria Host".

2. National centres

- Social science literature: the only existing national centre in this field is the National Library which is obligated to collect all literature published in Austria and all foreign literature about Austria.
- Social science research: The Federal Ministry of Science and Research has started the project "Fachinformationszentrum Sozialwissenschaften" (Social Science Information Centre) which is already in the phase of realisation. It will emphasize the documentation of research and grey literature. EDP-use is planned from the beginning.
- Social science data: The national centre for statistics is the "Austrian Central Statistical Office". Its databank ISIS (Integrated Statistical Information System) offers access in batch- and online-mode as well as mathematical processing.

3. Users

Users were and are taken as they come. But even in this field times are changing. The expensive application of EDP necessitates a more detailed cost-benefit-analysis (and makes it easier at the same time). Furthermore market research has been activated by the increasing commercialisation of information services and by the supply of new media such as interactive cable-TV and Videotex which are in search of contents to transfer. It has become a necessity to find out more about the information needs and the information behaviour of the actual as well as the potential user. The "Ludwig Boltzmann Research Unit for Information Mediation and Consulting" (LIT) is working in this field. First results are at hand, especially as far as the usage of international databases is concerned.

4. Mutually linked automated information systems

Each database with decentralised input and output is such a system on principle. A network connecting the large libraries is being planned. It is already existing in the case of nation-wide institutions (e.g. Chambers of Commerce, Chambers of Labour).

5. Cooperation (see also point 1.c)

Cooperation in form of an input of Austrian data (primarely social science literature) is already existing with: EUDISED (European Documentation and Information Centre for Education), DOPAED (Dokumentationsring Pädagogik), DIFU

(Deutsches Institut für Urbanistik), IRB (Informationszentrum Raum und Bau). A specific form of "cooperation" results from Austria being part of the greater German language zone and therefore also being an object of the documentary activities of neighbouring countries. In this way information on Austrian social science research projects is stored in the corresponding databases of the "Informationszentrum Sozialwissenschaften" (Bonn, FRG) and of the "Institut für Arbeitsmarkt- und Berufsforschung der Bundesanstalt für Arbeit" (Nürnberg, FRG).

6. Preconditions and obstacles for European cooperation

In this context only the obstacles should be treated on. Their conquest and elimination provides the preconditions for the desired cooperation. Some scenarii:

- The predominance of US-databases goes on and becomes even greater. European cooperation happens in the EDP-centres of Palo Alto without European control.
- European Common Market and Comecon go their separated ways in the long cast shadow of a confrontation-oriented world policy.
- The combination of new telecommunication facilities and microcomputers creates informal information structures which hinder standardisation and make cooperation impossible.

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BULGARIA

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SOCIAL SCIENCE INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTATION SERVICES

National report

The report at the International Conference on Information and Documentation in Social Sciences (Moscow, 1977) outlines the situation of Social Sciences Information System in Bulgaria at that time. In accordance with the recommendations of "General guidelines for the national reports" we shall concentrate on developments after 1977.

Social Sciences Information System (SSIS) in Bulgaria develops as a subsystem of the National System of Scientific and Technical Information. It has been set up in conformity with the hierarchic-branch principles and comprizes information services on two levels:

Level I - national centres for scientific information
Level II - departments and bureaux for scientific information at scientific centres, research institutes, universities, etc.

The Scientific Information Centre at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences is the leading body for coordination and methodical guidance of scientific information activity on a nationwide scale. The functions and tasks of the SSIS

stem from the fundamental functions and tasks of the social sciences at the present stage of building up a developed socialist society in this country.

It develops in accordance with the modern tendencies in the world of the new information-service technology.

1. The information infrastructure which comprises the information, library and archives systems, develops successfully to a closer integration of the activities of those three systems.

2. The SSIS develops as
   a) problem-oriented - in conformity with the structure and information need of the science and the social and national economy, and with the significance of the goals for social, economic, political and intelectual development of the Bulgarian people and the country.
   b) product-oriented - ranging the information products and creating a correct proportion among the different series of products (primary documents, and alert factographic, reference, bibliographical and synthesized bulletins as well).

3. The system makes use of modern computer and telecommunication technique, mini- and microcomputers with the corresponding peripherical devices.

4. The system provides centralized access to world information resources by means of telecommunication devices through the host computer of the Central Institute for

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Scientific and Technical Information.

In 1980 within the framework of the International Social Sciences Information System of Socialist Countries (MISON) the integrated telecommunications system of Scientific Information Centre at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences and INION - Academy of Sciences of the USSR for transmitting information in the social sciences began to function. The system has been developed on the principle of cooperation and division of labour, on the basis of information collections established jointly and joint servicing of users in the two countries with the aid of modern information technology. Technically the system of remote access includes a mini-computer at INION with a primary memory 512 kbits, the system of data base control (POISK - 4M), non-commutation four-cable communications channel, 2400 and 4800 baud models, multiplexers T-94, terminals of the VIDEOTON 52130 type, with a printer, adapters and videotelexes "SHTRIH M" (for rapid transmission of copies of the primary sources). The mode of transmitting the data is fully duplex, asynchronous. The system of control of the database is of a relational type, oriented towards the processing of documentary information and ensures the following functions: input, storage and retrieval of the necessary data in compliance with the users' requests for information retrieval.

Retrieval may be carried out by key-words or descriptors, by codes of rubrics, author's family name, by country, language, etc. Retrieval is also possible by the text of the title or annotation.

At the present stage thematically the system covers economic sciences, scientific communism, philosophy and sociology. The data-base up to now comprises about 200.000 documents with an annual growth of 50.000 documents.

A number of checks and experiments have been carried out with the aid of the established system such as checking the quality of the communications channel, testing the multi-channel system for the transmission of data on the basis of temporary division (multiplexing) of the channel for communication with simultaneous use of non-commuting and commuting telephone channels for communication, checking and selecting optimal speed for the transmission of information (300, 600, 1200, 2400 and 4800 bits/s), practical testing of the programming language and the software of the system, checking the contents and assessing information qualities of the data-bases from the viewpoint of the real users; mastering the remote input of documents (Bulgarian scientific literature) in the data-bases, the development of a regional subscriber' network in this country, rapid transmission of copies of primary sources processed at the AIS, masteringthe work with the mode of remote access and dialogue of the user with the data-base, processing and developing multiple subjects for servicing in an off-line mode, assessing the applicability of the established system for the transmission of data as a standard design for the setting up of a telecommunications network of AIS - MISON in the MISON member-countries, etc.

Since 1983 AIS is in industrial operation. Bulgarian scientific literature in the sphere of the economic sciences,

scientific communism, philosophy and sociology is fed daily. By the mode of selective dissemination of information, more than 299 individual and collective users from 25 scientific organizations and higher educational establishments in Bulgaria on 355 topics of interest are served every month and retrospective retrievals are regularly effected as well. The development of the regional subscribers' system began at the same time - a terminal centre has been set up and is already functioning at the largest higher educational establishment - Sofia University.

Parallel to the putting of AIS into industrial operation, work has been started on the joint development of a factographic system creating data-base - personalia. "Scientist in the field of social sciences" from the USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Joint scientific research will continue chiefly in raising the efficiency of the established AIS - analysis and evaluation of the statistical characteristics of work of the system and of the qualities of the data-bases, study of the interaction of the user with the data bases, ensuring users with copies of the primary sources, etc.

Presently an intellectual terminal centre was created at the Scientific Information Centre - BAS on the basis of a micro computer BK 1302.

The telecommunications system of transmitting social sciences information between INION and SIC-BAS created with the joint efforts of Soviet and Bulgarian specialists is a good example of cooperation and team work and may be successfully used within the framework of ECSSID.

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At the Central Library of Bulgarian Academy of Sciences function Automated Management System for Serial Publications with more than 80 outputs and a printed catalogue.

In process of elaboration is the Automated Management System (AMS) of the National Library "Cyril and Methodius". Firstly the National Bibliography shall be computerized. In many libraries of the country AMS are created or are going to be created.

The social sciences information system in Bulgaria is taking an active part in international cooperation with the corresponding information systems of the socialist countries and of industrially developed countries.

Successfully is developed the bilateral cooperation with the information services at the academies of sciences of the socialist countries. Especially fruitful is the cooperation between INION AN USSR and CNI-BAS that consist in joint publications, exchange of documents and specialists and mostly the setting in industrial mode of the integrated AIS - MISON. The Scientific Information Centre at BAS actively participates in creating data-bases, a subsystem of microfiches, etc.

Successful cooperation is realized in the field of culture in the frames of the International system Interinform-culture, where our national representative is the National Library "Cyril and Methodius".

SIC-BAS maintains contacts and participates in the activities of a number of international organizations: UNESCO,

IFLA, FID, etc.

SIC-BAS actively participates in ECCSID programme - in organizational and functional aspects, as follow:

1) Preparation, including camera-ready copy of Euroguide.
2) Experiment on the compatibility between BSO and MISON Rubricator and translation of MISON Rubricator in English.
3) Participation in preparing bilbiographies on different topics.
4) Participation in on-going research registers WG2 - "Peace Research" and "Woman Research".
5) Participation in the pilot-study of social information needs - WG1.
6) Active participation in WG3.
7) SIC-BAS is in condition to work over the preparation for publication of Euroguide II.

We believe that cooperation among European social sciences information services should be successfully effected by the Vienna Centre through the following:

- The ECCSID Programme to be considered a long-term specialized programme of social sciences of the Vienna Centre and closely related to and integrated with its scientific problems and activities.

- To be maintained the principles of organization, status and organizational units - General Conference, IOC (it may be nominated steering body), Working groups - they proved to be very useful form for a continuous work on the main topics of interest.

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- The ECCSID Programme to be developed in line with the modern information technology, to be created a telecommunications system on the base of micro- and mini-computer technique. We consider it of special importance the creation and development of a telecommunications network for facilitating the exchange of information between the countries members of ECCSID.

- Of particular importance we see the building of factographic data bases on "Personalia", "Indicators for social-economic development" and others as well.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

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Main Library - Information Center of the
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NATIONAL REPORT

1. The structure of social-science information centres and the basic orientation of their activity are determined in the CSSR by the program of the State Information Policy (SIP). In accordance with this program, a uniform system of scientific, technical and economic information (STEI), also covering the field of social sciences, is being established in the CSSR.

In accordance with the SIP program, it is the task of the management of the uniform STEI system in the CSSR to ensure the methodological controlled and technological unification and compatibility of all basic information activities in the CSSR, inclusive of a uniform network of libraries. This system, apart from providing the information required by users at all levels, is simultaneously being interconnected with special information systems of the control of the national economy and state administration (automated control systems).

The Czechoslovakian STEI system is also involved in a widely conceived cooperation within the scope of the International System of Scientific and Technical Information of which the CSSR is member. In agreement with this program, the CSSR is also a member of MISON (International Information System of Social Sciences). The Main Library, the Scientific Information Centre of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences,

in cooperation with the Main Library of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, functions as the reference point.

2. The Concept of social sciences in the socialist countries differs from the structure of social sciences in the western countries. The CSSR, being a small country, is unable to establish a global social-science information system. Consequently, maximum attention is devoted to international cooperation. With a view to this situation, there are three groups in the CSSR which deal with the problems of social sciences on the basis of international cooperation.

First of all, there is MISON, the International Information System of Social Sciences. Apart from taking care of the cooperation in the field of information of the academies of sciences of the member countries, based on traditional procedures (preparation and publishing of joint publications, fund acquistition, exchange, etc.), an automated information system is being built in MISON. At this time, datasets pertaining to economy, philosophy, sociology, demography and scientific communism have already been computer processed.

The second group is the Interinformkultura system which is to cover all information pertinent to culture and the arts. Czechoslovakian participation in this international system is the task of the central institutions of the Ministries of Culture of the CSR and SSR. The reference point is the State Library of the CSR together with the Matice slovenská. The supreme organ of this system on an international scale is the Lenin Library in Moscow.

The third group pertains to educational information. The establishing of an international system of the socialist countries is also anticipated in this field. The CSR reference point is the Institute of Educational Information which is the information centre of the Ministry of Education.

The national bibliographic register, book and journal production alike, is taking an increasingly active part in international information systems. The sponsors are the State Library of the CSR in Prague and the Matice slovenská in Martin. The bibliographic register as a whole (with the exception of Czech journal articles) has been computer processed.

The technical equipment (data preparation, computer processing, literature investigation in on-line connection,etc.) is concentrated mostly in four main social-science institutions:

1. Central academic information units (Main Library - Scientific Information Centre of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences and the Main Library of the Slovak Academy of Sciences);
2. Both national libraries (The State Library of the CSR and Matice slovenská).

In this connection, problems are being solved which are related to the use of computer equipment that is mutually compatible and that would enable a uniform set of programs to be used at the same time. The development of computer equipment is creating conditions for establishing information systems with long-distance connections and computer networks. The Czechoslovakian internal systems are being

built to conform to the program of international cooperation. An example is the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences to whose computer centre 24 scientific institutes now have terminal connections. Apart from this terminal network, some other institutes have minicomputers and other computer equipment. In 1983, the Computer Laboratory of Social Sciences, providing programming and technical services and also aid in data processing, was founded under the auspices of the Institute of Philosophy and Sociology of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences in Prague.

Particularly important is the position of the Main Library of the Scientific Information Centre of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences in which the MISON terminal has been installed (an intelligent terminal to which a minicomputer will be added next year). The ML SIC CSAS also makes use of the services of the Central Technical Base which now mediates access to foreign data bases, including the field of social sciences.

A special problem in the CSSR as regards technical equipment, and other European countries are encountering it too, is the lack of peripheral devices. Bibliographic and text systems essentially require a complete character repertory (block capitals, lower-case letters and diacritical marks). Especially scientific users do not have very much confidence in records with a limited character repertory. Besides, such records are not correct even from the point of view of the principles of bibliographic work and make the compilation of the required registers impossible. The cooperation of interested countries in the manufacture of peripheral equipment of this type would surely be useful.

3. The users of information services of social sciences are mainly scientists and specialists of institutions in which information units of this orientation have been established, as well as interdisciplinary working teams, dealing with tasks of the state plan of research, workers at all levels of management, pedagogues, students and others.

4. At this time, some 200 thousand records pertaining to economy, philosophy, sociology, demography and scientific communism are stored in the bases of the automated information system MISON.

With considerable aid from and using the technical equipment of the Central Technical Base, STEI Centre, the Main Library of the SIC of the CSAS has been able to carry out literature investigations from these bases in on-line connection since August 1983. The connection is via the Central Technical Base terminal to the NORD I computer (VNIIPAS Moscow) and from there to the computer of INION of the AN SSSR. The records are printed in the Prague terminal.

This service, in which information required to deal with the tasks of the state plan of research has priority, is provided for a total of 26 Czechoslovakian institutions (the CSAS, SAS and the ministries). Over 80 % of the records are classified by our users as fully relevant. Apart from address information for scientific teams and individual scientists, also investigations for preparing prognostic materials for the Praesidium of the CSAS, for the research tasks of the Fuel and Energy Complex, etc. have been processed.

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Apart from exploiting the MISON computer bases, the Main Library of the SIC of the CSAS also takes part in solving problems connected with design work and the further development of the MISON Automated Information System. These jobs are related to those fields in which conditions have to be created to enable Czechoslovakian computer systems and registers to be interconnected with the MISON bases.

In the Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, the Institute of State and Law and in the Economic Institute of the CSAS (in cooperation with the Main Library of the SIC CSAS) Czech versions have been prepared of the controlled dictionary of the Automated Information System MISON:

- philosophy and sociology (already stored in the computer and printout submitted to INION AN SSSR);
- economy (already translated and will be recorded in the form of a Czech-Russian computer dictionary);
- state and law (Czech-Russian English, Czechoslovakian proposal of the controlled dictionary for this discipline; print-out and magnetic tape submitted to INION AN SSSR).

Transmitting records of the Czechoslovakian social-science production to the bases of the Automated Information System MISON is a very important task, although it is still (also in the sense of the MISON plan) in the planning stage. In cooperation with Soviet specialists and other Czechoslovakian institutions (especially the State Library of the CSR) we want to solve this problem (using a package of conversion programs) so that the already emerging computer base of the Czech national book bibliography can be exploited (and, in future as soon as it is available, also the journal bibliography).

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5. The CSSR has been member of MISON since 1976. Widely conceived coordination and division of labour has been developed within the scope of this system since 1976:
- in publishing and exploiting joint information publications;
- in the exchange of information sources available in the individual member countries;
- in educating and training specialists;
- in building the AIS (Automated Information System) of MISON (technical linguistic, methodical and organizational problems).

The participation of the CSSR in MISON is coordinated by the Main Library of the SIC CSAS which, in cooperation with the Main Library of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, functions as the Czechoslovakian reference point in this system.

The CSSR is also taking part in the activity of tne European Coordination Centre in research and documentation in social sciences (the Vienna Centre) in the ECSSID program via the Main Library of the SIC CSAS, which is again the reference point. In the ECSSID working groups, the CSSR takes part mainly in programs which are related to solving problems of transmitting information and overcoming language barriers. The Main Library of the SIC CSAS coordinates the activities in the field of exchange of primary and secondary information sources, of research into the users' requirements, it contributes to the bibliographies of on-going researches into selected topics, and takes part in programs connected with the automation of information systems (comparison of the UDC and MISON rubricator, concentrated on the possibility of computer conversion). Apart from this international cooperation, related to social sciences, the CSSR is also

member of all principal international information and library organizations, in particular the FID and IFLA.

Besides this cooperation, all central Czechoslovakian information institutions have biliteral agreements with all their counterparts in the socialist countries. Essentially these agreements cover all fields of information work. Extensive exchange of information sources, which enables some of the difficulties connected with inflation in specialized literature markets to be overcome, with other countries exists and is satisfactory.

6. We consider the efforts to win through and apply the appropriate international standardization recommendations and their acceptance as national standards to be the main issue. In this respect, considerable initiative is being developed in the socialist countries to accept the ISO standardization recommendations as ST OMEA. This involves especially ISBD, adopting ISO - 2709 (communicative format) and the introduction of ISSN and ISBN.

A great obstacle to international communication of information are the present divergences in systemizing. Dewey's classification, UDC and the rubricator system are now currently being used in Europe. The solution to this problem could possibly be found in a joint effort to prepare a set of programs which would enable computer conversion between these different systems. A certain amount of research in this respect has already been carried out within the scope of WG 3 ECSSID in cooperation with the Main Library of the SIC CSAS and INION AN SSSR.

Considerable difficulties in international communication of information are also caused by the differences in descriptor languages. Practically in every country and as a rule in every larger institution a different dictionary system is being used and, moreover, of quite different structures. Unification of activity and work in this respect would, therefore, be very desirable.

All and any steps towards the expansion of bilateral and multilateral relations between European countries with regard to information exchange could contribute to better mutual understanding and to overcoming the obstacles which are frequently due to the lack of information about one another.

DENMARK

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SOCIAL SCIENCES INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTATION IN DENMARK

Section I

Outline of the national documentation and information activities in the social sciemces in Denmark

Because of the inadequate organizational structure of research libraries and documentation centres in Denmark, DANDOK, the Danish Committee for scientific and technical information and documentation, in 1977 put forward a five year plan for a widening of the computerized documentation services and an improved user guidance. The plan provided for an economic and operational framework for the development of a core structure consisting of approximately 20 research libraries and documentation centres. For various reasons the plan has not been followed up by the public authorities.

However, the general developmemt since 1977 has followed a pattern not quite unlike the original DANDOK plan. Computer-based information services have emerged either as a result of sectoral DANDOK initiatives or as a result of initiatives in various parts of the I&D community.

The Danish I&D structure is nevertheless still not satisfactory. At present the social science I&D structure in Denmark is characterized by various sectoral activities which have been initiated independently of each other and are run

without an overall coordination. A number of registers on research projects have been set up, and at the "Scandinavian Conference On Registration of Ongoing Research" in 1981 they were characterized in the following way:

- project registration is carried out in several institutions and organizations and in highly varying ways,
- the registers are inhomogenous regarding the criteria for collecting and the degree of specification. Cooperation in standardising and coordination in collecting the data appear to be limited,
- only a few registers provide online access,
- the costs of running the registers are seen mainly as a function of collecting and registrating the information without due consideration to the price that the social scientists have to pay for using them,
- no guidelines exist on the question of who is going to pay for the use of the few systems which provide online searching.

In consequence of this "sectoral" approach there may be areas which are not covered sufficiently or/and which have unfulfilled needs but lack the capacity to develop an adequate I&D-function. Therefore a total and coherent overview of the social science information and documentation area will have to be established in order to manage and coordinate the development.

Danish social science research is registered in printed bibliographies, abstract reviews, annual reports, project registers etc. In addition to this "traditional" registration,

computerbased registration is carried out in a number of databases. Below is given an overview of the bases, their producer/organisation and subject area.

Organization/ producer	Name of base	Subject area
The Danish Labour Inspection		occupational health and safety
The State and University Library of Arhus	NORDICOM	mass communications
The Arhus School of Business Administration and Modern Languages	SCANP SCIMP	business, economics
I/S Datacentralen - DC Host Centre	DC - JURA	proceedings of the Danish parliament, bills of law, tax law
The National Library of Education	EUDISED	education
The Royal School of Librarianship	Nordic LID-index, ISORID	documentation, librarianship
Schultz Publishing Co.	DATALEX	legislation
The Institute of Futures Studies	FUTU	futures studies
The Danish Standards Association	GATT	Danish standards & technical regulations related to non-tariff barriers to trade
The Danish Social Science Research Council		research projects and ongoing research financially supported by the DSSRC

Furthermore, various forms of registration of social science data are done at the following institutions:

- The Danish National Institute of Social Research
- The Danish Building Research Institute,
- The Danish Data Archives (data collections)
- The Danish National statistical Bureau (statistics, timeseries, etc.)
- The Institute of Agricultural Economics at the Royal Veterinary and Agricultural University (statistics, timeseries, etc.)

The Danish Ministry of Justice has set up a Board of Legal Information. The board has recommended a legal database to be established. When completed, the base will contain the collected Danish legislation (laws, regulations, circulars, etc.) There will be online access to the base.

The University of Copenhagen has initiated a computerized inventory on all publications (articles in periodicals, monographs, etc.) from the various institutes of the university. The database is expected to have about 5000 entries yearly. It is the intention later on to have online access facilities.

Section II

Main institutions

The Royal Library (Christians Brygge 8, DK-1219 Coopenhaven K):

More than 2 million volumes in social science, humanities and related subject areas,

main research library for these subject areas at the University of Copenhagen,

responsible for the national bibliography together with the "Bibliotekscentralen" (The Danish Library Bureau), which publishes the Danish national bibliography of books and an index of periodicals and articles.

The Joint Council of Research Libraries (Christians Brygge 8, DK-1219 Copenhagen K):

Chaired by the Danish National Librarian and has as its members the directors of the main research and technical libraries, works under the Ministry of Cultural Affairs with advisory and planning responsibilities,

provides mutual information,

has produced a computerized union catalogue on foreign litterature in Danish research libraries which is available for online localization,

Danmarks Statistik (Sejrøgade 11, DK-2100 Copenhagen Ø):

The national, central statistical bureau with authority to collect and publish statistical information on demography, economics and other socio-economic areas.

has set up a timeseries databank,

financially incorporated in the central administration but with autonomy guaranteed by law.

The Danish National Institute of Social Research (Borgergade 28, DK-1300 Copenhagen K.):

Public research institute incorporated in the Ministry of Social Affairs,

extensive publication of results from research on social conditions carried out by the scientists associated with the institute.

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The National Archives (Rigsdagsgården 9,DK-1218 Copenhagen K):

Receives documents and records from the central administration, from private institutions and from individuals,

provides assistance to historians and social scientists,

lending of copies of documents.

The Danish Data Archives (Campusvej 55, DK-5230 Odense M):

Originally sponsored by the Danish Social Science Research Council the DDA in 1981 became an independent institute associated with the University of Odense,

the main objective of the DDA is to establish, maintain and run a databank for machine readable social science data (i.e.data stored on magnetic tapes, punched cards etc.),

the material in the databank is based on questionaire surveys within the field of political science, welfare, working conditions, leisure time, etc). In addition min survey data (time series, regional data) are available from the databank,

at intervals the DDA publishes a catalogue (in English) containing descriptions of all the studies in the databank,

The Danish Social Science Research Council (Holmens Kanal 7, DK-1060 Copenhagen K):

Financially incorporated in the Ministry of Education,

grants support to research projects upon applications and upon its own initiative,

advisory and planning responsibilities,

participates in international cooperation,

runs a computerized inventory on research projects supported by the council,

publishes a trimestrial newsletter.

DANDOK, The Danish Committee for Scientific and Technical information and Documentation (Holmens Kanal 7, DK-1060 Copenhagen K):

works under the Ministry of Education,

advisory and planning committee for scientific and technical information and documentation in all fields,

advising on and planning Danish participation in international cooperation,

publishes at intervals working papers on different aspects of scientific and technical I&D.

Section III
Users

According to a statistical survey of 1979 on Danish research and development resources, approximately 1900 persons were engaged in the social sciences. Other user groups exist in the educational sector and in the group of professionals working with financial, economic and public planning.

Probably most of the utilization of social science I&D takes place within the public sector. But this statement is only a qualified guess because adequate statistics for the private sector is lacking.

User education has been one of the priority areas of DANDOK. In order to improve the facilities of education for Danish users of online I&D services the Danish DIANE Centre was established in 1981 for a test period of 3 years which has been prolonged till the end of 1985.

DENMARK

The DIANE Centre provides information and guidance concerning the use of international and national online I&D services. The centre puts emphasis on introducing new users to computerized online services and regulary arranges and/or coordinates user courses. The Danish DIANE Centre also functions as an advisory body concerning terminals and types of online equipment.

Section IV

Mutually linked automated information systems

The regional electronic data processing centres situated at the University of Copenhagen (RECKU), the University of Arhus (RECAU) and the Danish Technical University (NEUCC) respectively, are connected by means of the so called CENTERNET.
The regional edp centres provide various services to the social sciences such as the storing of machine readable social science data documentation, opportunities to process or manipulate the data, statistical tables, graphics etc. The utilization of the data is enhanced by the supply of various forms of software like for example integrated programme packages.

The users of the regional centres may dial "their" regional centre and via the CENTERNET they are connected to the other regional centres.

The CENTERNET was established with the aim of binding the regional edp centres together and create equal access for the users, independently of geographical localization, to information on science and development. At present only

terminal traffic is carried out on the network but it is the intention to develop the system so that a proper file transport will be possible.

Section V

International cooperation

The Danish Social Science Council is represented in the Joint Committee of the Nordic Social Science Councils. Besides granting financial aid to comparative Scandinavian research projects the committee gives subsidies to the publishing of social science periodicals.

Another example of Nordic social sciences cooperation is the NORDICOM, a Nordic joint venture of information on mass communications research. The project is sponsored by the Nordic Council of Ministers. A common documentation centre has been established at the State and University Library of Arhus, Denmark, and the centre runs a database with online access.

Within the library, information and documentation sector the central Nordic body is the NORDINFO, the Nordic Council for Scientific Information and Research Libraries. The NORDINFO supports initiatives which aim at a cordination of information and documentation in the Scandinavian countries in order to improve the conditions for the utilization of scientific and technical I&D. The NORDINFO has recently set up an ad hoc group for social science I&D. An important task for the group will be to draw a picture of the present situation for social science I&D in the five Scandinavian countries and to make suggestions

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for improvements and for coordinated Nordic cooperation on joint research projects within this field. Another essential task for the group will be to make an evaluation on existing and planned computerbased information services and their prospects.

Denmark participates in the two NORDINFO projects i.e. the NOSP and the SCANNET. The NOSP is a computerized Nordic union catalogue on periodicals in Scandinavian research libraries. The SCANNET aims at coordination and direct support to Scandinavian based computerized information services with a supranational approach.

Within a larger European context Denmark participates in the I&D cooperation within the European Communities. Denmark is represented - through DANDOK - in the CIDST, the Committee of Information and Documentation for Science and Technology of the Commission of the European Communities. Of particular importance has been the development and operationalisation of the ECS common data network the EURONET. The network has played a major role in the process of the Danish I&D development - although the catalytic function of the EURONET perhaps has had more importance for local (Danish) activities than the actual network itself.

The Danish Data Archives is a member of the CESSDA (Committee for European Social Science Data Archives). Together with the British Social Science Research Council Data Archive, the Dutch Steinmetz Archief and the German Zentralarchiv für empirische Sosialforschung the DDA participates in and coordinates the following project: CESSDA - Automated Clearing of Catalogues on European Social Studies: Inte-

grated European Archive Inventory. The project is financially supported by the Commission of the European Communities under its 3rd plan of action (1980 - 1983) for scientific and technical I&D.

Section VI

European cooperation in the field of social sciences information and documentation

a. Needs and preconditions:

- improved user education,
- abstracts on articles written in the national language. To put an example: Any Danish article written to a scholarly periodical should have an abstract made either in English, French, German or another major language. This would probably improve the coverrage of Danish scientific litterature in foreign databases.

b. Major obstacles:

- Being a small country Denmark has only limited resources to participate actively and effectively in international cooperation. Very often one will have to rely on people who are already heavily occupied simply because it is difficult to get enough people with the necessary expertise. Furthermore, the concentration on the building up a national I&D infrastructure has made it difficult to utilize possibilities for international cooperation.

  Of course by limited resources is also referred to the financial aspect; the budgets are very tight.

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There may be nothing new in these points of view but they illustrate the rather serious difficulties or obstacles for the setting up of an effective European cooperation within the area of social sciences I&D.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY (FRG)

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SOCIAL SCIENCES INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTATION IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY
National Report for the IV, ECSSID General Conference, Athens, Oct.21-23, 1984

1. Outline of Documentation and Information Activities in the Social Sciences

Information and documentation in the social sciences can usefully be looked upon as a system of communications. These communications take place between those who either as researchers produce knowledge, as documentalists and information specialists process and provide access to the existing stock of knowledge, or who as individuals/institutions by applying a social science knowledge participate in the utilization process of references and factual knowledge. Only an understanding of the systems character of social science communication permits to determine correctly the role of information and documentation in its narrower sense as the organized public exchange of information stored in databases and catalogues.

In a brief presentation of the situation in the Federal Republic of Germany, two institutions have to be especially mentioned which are engaged in information policies and politics and in promoting concrete information activities in the sense outlined above: the "Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft" and the Federal Minister of Research and Technology.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY (FRG)

In accordance with the federal structure of the FRG, the "Länder" (states) are responsible for culture ("Kulturhoheit", i.e. the "Länder" enjoy a considerable degree of independence in educational and cultural matters).

Initiated by the "Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft"(a federal and state-financed institution for funding research mainly at Universities), the "Länder" have developed an efficient, multistage library system with libraries specializing in certain subject fields. The creation of joint regional and national catalogues in the form of databases forms a part of this system. Basic bibliographic services are centrally provided by the "Deutsche Bibliothek", Frankfurt upon Main, and the "Deutsches Bibliotheksinstitut", Berlin, and are online available via INKA ("Informationssystem Karlsruhe"). Due to an optimally formalized bibliographic cataloguing (the computerized libraries work according to the Rules for the Alphabetical Cataloguing "Regeln für die alphabetische Katalogisierung (RAK)" and make use of the national bibliographic registration service by means of magnetic tapes), the German monographic literature is completely retrievable. In a period of limited accession funds, however, the location references also gain in importance. The progress of the efforts made by the "Deutsche Bibliothek" in standardizing the subject description (subject catalogues) leads the libraries to take a growing interest in this field, too. The University and Municipal Library of Cologne, with whom the "Informationszentrum Sozialwissenschaften" cooperates in the supply of literature, is the focal point in the field of collecting social science publications.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY (FRG)

At the level of the Federal Government and within the framework of the "Federal Government§ Programme for the Promotion of Information and Documentation ("Programm der Bundesregierung zur Förderung der Information und Documentation (IuD Programm) 1974 - 1977"), a coordinated comprehensive documentation system of primary and secondary informations has been developed for predominantly scientific purposes by the Federal Ministry of Research and Technology since 1974. The popularization of this system, which was database-orientated from the beginning, had been hindered - inter alia - by the initially high costs of data transmission charged by the PTT. The weaknesses of the planning approach and of the programme's implementtation were pointed out in a report ("Gutachten über die Fachinformation in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland") by the Federal Commissioner for an Economical Administration/ Federal Auditing Office, Wiesbaden (Bundesbeauftragter für Wirtschaftlichkeit in der Verwaltung/Bundesrechnungshof), published in April 1983, and led to a new formulation of the government's information and documentation policy. In its response to this report ("Fachinformation in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland") from September 21, 1983, the Federal Government has already given an outline of this new approach and has announced to present a new national information and documentation programme 1985 - 1988 in the autumn of 1984, which will be based on the experiences of the previous programme and of the funding plan of the Federal Ministry of Research and Technology for the years 1982 - 1984 ("BMFT-Leistungsplan Fachinformation 1982-1984").

In these programmes, social science information and documentation, as defined by the UNESCO, had been assigned to special information systems covering economics, law,education,

social sciences, and international relations. In the field of economics, the "Hamburger Weltwirtschaftsarchiv (HWWA)", Hamburg, and the "Institut fUr Weltwirtschafts-archiv", Kiel, developed their services, but did not receive the support they would have needed for compiling computerized databases. Instead, the Federal Government called (unsuccessfully) upon free enterprise to provide economic databases on a commercial basis. In the framework of these programmes, the Federal Minister of Justice developed the legal information system "Juristisches Informationssystem (JURIS)". In order to soon make this potent database available to the general public, its future corporate form will be decided upon by the end of 1984. In the field of education, a large number of information services. loosely bound together in the "Dokumentationsring Pädagogik (DOPAED)" offer a variety of services on a cooperative basis. Within the social sciences in the narrower sense and sociology in particular, the "Informationszentrum Sozialwissenschaften" has become a national focal point of information and documentation. In cooperation with several interested institutions specialized on certain subject fields, it has built up comprehensive databases covering ongoing research as well as literature. The resources can be used by means of publications, retrospective searches, and, since November 1983, also online via the INKA-Host in Karlsruhe. In the field of international politics, bilateral and international relations, the information centers are making efforts to offer online access to their databases; other services, partly only to a limited extent, are also available.

The information and documentation activities within the broader field of the social sciences are only loosely integrated through cooperation links between the respective

centres. Plans for offering joint, easy-to-use services by way of an intensified coordination with respect to hardware and software and through an integration of documentation activities could not be carried out for lack of adequate funding. The social sciences have to struggle within these government programmes for maintaining their position against the growing claims of (natural) scientific and technological information services and for sequring the needed central support in view of the partial responsibilities of the "Länder" in matters of information and documentation. The task of the social science information centres will not only consist in preventing themselves from falling back into a state of fragmentation, but in maintaining, or rather, increasing their productivity through the conceentration of their forces.

In the Federal Republic, too, the question has become a matter of much concern and many discussions, whether and to which extent it is the task of the government to provide information and documentation for science, economy, and general education or whether this task should be left to the free play of the forces competing in a market economy or whether there is scope for a compromise between these two extremes.

2. National Centres

The "Informationszentrum Sozialwissenschaften" (Social Sciences Information Centre), which is a part of the "Arbeitsgemeinschaft Sozialwissenschaftlicher Institute e.V." (Association of Social Science Institutes) and funded by the Federal Minister of Research and Technology, has become the central service institution in the field

of social science information and documentation as delimited by the support programmes of the Federal Government. Its staff consists of about 50 regular employees and a large number of freelancers. Since 1969, it has compiled a database on social science research projects, called FORIS ("Forschungsinformationssystem Sozialwissenschaften"), which requires contacts to almost all institutions doing research in this field. Due to the quality of its contents this database is probably unique with respect to the diverse information needs it can cater to (topics of research; methodological approach; availability of data; institutions and researchers; funding organisations: and so on). In addition, the literature database SOLIS ("Sozialwissenschaftliches Literaturinformationssystem") has been built up since the beginning of the eighties, which facilitates the access to the results of German-language research in the social sciences. While initially focussing on sociology, it is at present extended to further subjects. Both databases are worldwide online accessible via the INKA-Host in Karlsruhe. Apart from enabling direct searches in the databases by online dialogue with the host computer, the databanks are the basis for a carefully selected offering of diverse services for various user groups (individual searches, profile services, publications, advisory services). The Centre has at its disposal the essential technical devices of a modern information and documentation centre which are also used in connection with services for cooperating partners, e.g. for the preparation of publications.

The "Informationszentrum Sozialwissenschaften", which has predominantly been oriented towards the information needs of scientists until recently, now begins to include the concrete applications of social science research into its docu-

mentary work and thereby to address new groups of clients. It thus contributes to the transfer of social science research results into practical work. The database on scientific literature (SOLIS) will be extended by a component (SOLIS-P) which contains primarily practice-orientated literature. The increased attention given to social practice literature leads to new cooperation links with institutions active in this field (e.g.social work). The participating institutions are not only motivated to jointly increase the input, but these cooperations also lead to a growing utilization of the databases, since their wider scope and improved contents together with the technical and documentary comfort can also be used, on favourable terms, by the instituts for their own purposes, e.g. the improvement of services through better publications. The success of such an approach to cooperation depends on the development of standardized rules, the implementation of which has to be quaranteed by all cooperating institutions.

Together with the "Zentralarchiv fÜr empirische Sozialforschung (ZA)" (Central Data Archive for Empirical Social Science Research), Cologne, and the "Zentrum fÜr Umfragen, Methoden und Analysen (ZUMA)" (Centre for Polls, Methods and Analyses), Mannheim, the "Informationszentrum Sozialwissenschaften" furthermore forms a group of institutions which provide comprehensive infrastructural services not only through the documentation of research and literature, but also through the documentation of numeric social data and the further development of research methods and analytical instruments, as well as through individual advisory services and extensive publication activities. Efforts are being made to strengthen the organizational links between these instituts, to finance them jointly by the Federal Government and the "LÄnder", and thus to finally follow the requests by various science bodies for an adequate service infrastructure also in the social sciences.

Various institutions engaged in social science information and documentation are thus (or probably will be) integrated on different levels into an overall system. It is expected that this will enable them to adequately meet the requirements of a modern information society through functionally differentiated but concentrated and comprehensive services to the (scientific) public in need of information and advice.

3. Users.

By analogy with the library system which tries to meet most information needs, the Government's Information and Documentation programme for the years 1974 - 1977 ("Programm der Bundersregierung zur Förderung von Information und Dokumentation 1974 - 1977") aimed at providing comprehensive information services for almost everybody. This universalistic aspiration was later dropped in favour of an understanding of information and documentation as knowledge which is needed by specialists in research and development, business, administration, education etc. for more efficiently performing their work.

In fact, up to now the information activities of the "Informationszentrum Sozialwissenschaften" have essentially been shaped according to the needs of intrascientific information exchanges, even if at the same time also important documentations for parliaments, e.g. in the field of technology assessment, or for industry, e.g. in the field of humanization of work, were produced. To the extent, however, in which predominantly practice-orientated institutions complement - by means of contractual arrangements - the databases, these bases become increasingly important also to those who apply social science research findings.

The constittution of the Federal Republic of Germany quarantees everybody free (but not necessarily costless) access to information. The costs of supplying scientific information in a modern way are very high. The questions, whether these costs should be passed on to the clients and whether information does not only possess an immaterial, but alo a marked value, have sparkled off a discussion of fundamental importance. The principle of unhindered access to all information (through the commercialization of information and documentation access would be restricted to population strata with high spending power) is confronted with the political demand for a limitation of state activity to specific areas. The outcome of this discussion is of special significance for information and documentation in the social sciences, as the spending power of its target groups is not particularly high. On the other hand, the public discussion does not ignore the fact that not only the natural and engineering sciences but also the social sciences are in need of an adequate, publicly funded infrastructure. Furthermore, societal needs and public welfare considerations suggest that also social service institutions, public administrations, political bodies etc. have to be provided with informataion on German language social science research.

4. Feasibility of Mutally Linked Automated Information Systems

The databases offered by the "Informationzentrum Sozialwissenschaften" have been built-up within the centre as well as through inputs from other sources. The compilation is based on rules which have been developed by the "Informationszentrum Sozialwissenschaften" and which are obligatory for all partners. Only through this an economically justifiable and materially homogenous integration of data pools becomes feasible. Access to the databases is worldwide possible via INKA, Karlsruhe, by using the common telecommunication networks. On request, the data can also be supplied on magnetic tapes. Till 1985/1986, INKA will be replaced by the "Scientific and Technical Network

- STN International", a computer network between the Federal Republic of Germany, the USA, and presumably Japan. The participation of further countries is planned. A standard retrieval software, "MESSENGER", will be used.

In addition, at the level of the hosts in the European Communities special efforts are planned towards the development of software enabling the parallel utilization of several databases on different hosts on an international scale.

The problem of multilinguality constitutes a major obstacle to the cross-national integration of databases. The development of suitable documentary instruments for its solution is an important and urgent task in order to reduce the utiliation barriers in a market which is highly developed with respect to the suppliers but the acceptance of which still falls far behind its potentials.

5. International Cooperation

All social science information and documentation institutions have established close international contacts in their subject fields and cooperate within the respective organizations. As for the "Informationszentrum Sozialwissenschaften", this particularly applies to ECSSID and FID/SD. Since 15 years, the "Informationszentrum Sozialwissenschaften" is able to present with its research database FORIS, which covers the German speaking countries Austria, the Federal Republic of Germany, and Switzerland, practical results of international cooperation in building up information pools. In the field of publications, the joint cross-national publications of the ECSSID Working Group II are, as promising beginnings, to be mentioned in the first place. But also bilateral contacts with focal points

in other countries are frequent and are not only concerned with the satisfaction of social science information needs, but also with consultations and exchanges of experiences made in forming national information and documentation centres. The "Informationzentrum Sozialwissenschaften" contributes input to the "International Bibliography of the Social Sciences" and to the database on grey literature "SIGLE" of the European Communities. The databases of the "Informationszentrum Sozialwissenschaften" are internationally online accessible. In the field of numeric social science data, the cooperation of the "Zentralarchiv für empirische Sozialforschung", Cologne, with IFDO has to be particularly emphasized.

6. Needs and Preconditions for European Cooperation in the Field of Information and Documentation in the Social Sciences.

The developmental prospects of an European information system in the social sciences will depend on its ability to fulfil the requirements of its users. Assuming that in the upcoming information age users will above all make use of electronic media, this means that the great variety of systems will have to be made transparent and manageable for the users. This includes the creation of efficient large-scale units as well as the standardization of interactive languages, the stabilization of transmission networks, the facilitation of parallel searches in several databases, and the simplification of admittance and clearing procedures. Beyond the operating of databases, however, the solution of the problem of multilinguality is of utmost importance especially in the European area, since, otherwise, the decline of the relevance of research results formulated in underpriviliged languages will continue

and will lead to the elimination of these languages as research languages in the long run. But efficient research, especially in the field of comparative social research, is impossible without reference to existing research findings, even if these results are documented in less common languages.

In order to facilitate the realization of these goals of an effective, international, user-orientated service, the already existing efforts of concerned bodies must be supplemented by the promotion of the necessary work also by means of development projects funded internationally.

FINLAND

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ECSSID MEETING 1984. NATIONAL REPORT FOR FINLAND

1. Outline of the information and documentation activities in the social sciences

I have included in the term "social sciences" the following areas: sociology, political science, social policy; educational sciences (pedagogics and psychology); communications research; business and economics; administrative science: statistics; library and information science; law.

I have omitted history, linguistics, ethnology, anthropology, geography etc, which are not considered as social sciences in Finland.

Two phenomena are characteristic for all Finnish research activities: as the number of researchers and the research resources are small, f o r e i g n research literature and other research materials are used in a high degree; an important part - often the most valuable part - of research results are published in foreign publications. Among social sciences law and social policy are perhaps less dependent on foreign materials than e.g. sociology or psychology.

In some respects the situation concerning I & D in social sciences remains the same as described by Oili Kokkonen

in 1977: there is no unique centre for I & D in social sciences in Finland. Several libraries, societies and research institutions, scattered in a number of places in the country, carry out various forms of storage and dissemination of information.

On the other side, there have been important changes:

- the network of central libraries has obtained an official status (hitherto it covers social sciences only partially)
- the use of automated methods both in cataloguing of library holdings and in information retrieval has increased highly, which has lead to creation of several national bibliographical databases and a heavy use of external databases
- a tendency to transfer the compilation of bibliographies from scientific societies and university research institutions to libraries is noticeable
- the tendency to put charges on so called "individual service" provided by research libraries (e.g.on line searches in bibliographical and factual databases) is increasing
- databases containing administrative data (e.g.statistical and legal), useful also for research, have been created.

Weaknesses of the present situation in I & D activities in social sciences in Finland:

- the coordination of the activities is insufficient
- hitherto, no central libraries for sociology, social policy, communications research, administrative science have been nominated
- the resources of the existing central libraries are not sufficient to meet the needs of all users

- the use of automated methods has unified the cataloguing rules; the classification and indexing methods are still heterogenous, which hampers the use of common databases
- the plans on registers of on going -research have not been brought to effect
- there are no registers or archives of research data.

Official policy. The Finnish Council for Scientific Information and Research Libraries has in 1978 drawn up a general development plan for information and documentation activities in Finland. Among other measures it is suggested in the plan that a network of central libraries have the responsibility both for c o l l e c t i o n s of literature and other research materials and for d i s s e m i n a t i o n of information to all users in the country (partially also outside the country). The plan has partly been approved by the government's special organ for science and research, without any obligatory consequences for the financing.

As there is no unique centre for I & D in social sciences there neither is a common policy plan for them.

Central libraries

Hitherto eight libraries (seven of them university libraries) have been nominated central libraries in the following areas: 1) technology, physics, chemistry, mathematics, 2) medicine, 3) agriculture, 4) forestry, 5)economics and business, 6) pedagogics, psychology and physical education, 7) humanities, 8) statistics. The Library of Parliament will probably in near future be nominated central library in law and political science.

FINLAND

The responsibility for sociology, social policy, communications research and administrative sciences has not yet been agreed on, mostly because there are two important centres for teaching and research in these areas, the universities in Helsinki and Tampere.

All central libraries are formally subordinated to their universities or other "mother institutions" and carry out the "national tasks" as additions to their duties towards their "mother institutions". Their resources, especially manpower resources, are allocated basically according to the number of users in the "mother institutions". Consequently their capacity to enlargen the dissemination of information beyond the usual library activities is often insufficient.

Charges on I & D services

Shortage of resources for new activities is one of the main reasons for the expansion of charges on automated bibliographical searches, partly also on manual searches and sometimes even on interlibrary loans. The use of charges started in technology and medicine, where the users to a great extent come from private enterprises. Even if the charges often are lower for users from the "mother institutions" than for external users, the disadvantages of charges are greater for users in social sciences than for those in medicine or technology.

Registers of on going -research.

In 1974-77 a plan on a general register of on going -research, covering all areas of arts and sciences, was carried out. The register was planned to be a part of the activities of the Academy of Finland and start in 1979. The plan is not

yet carried into effect, partly for economical reasons, partly because some of the details of the plan were critizised by the universities. In some areas of social sciences lists of on going -research are issued or information about research projects is distributed through research reviews.

Research data.

There are no general nor specific plans for social sciences concerning the gathering of research data or creation of public archives of research data. Some of the databases containing administrative data (legal, statistical) are useful also for researchers (see IV).

II Description of the national centres or main institutions

The Academy of Finland, consisting of one central and seven specialized scientific commissions (among other one for the social sciences) is the main organization for the coordination and support of research activities.

The Finnish Council for Scientific Information and Research Libraries (Tinfo), subordinated to the Ministry of Education, has the task of coordinating and developing the I & D activities in Finland by surveys, reports, recommendations and grants.

The Automation Unit of Research Libraries, subordinated to the Ministry of Education, has the responsibility of developing and coordinating the automated functions of research libraries. It also maintains databanks (see IV).

The Data System Unit, Ministry of Justice, maintains FINLEX, a legal databank (see IV).

The Central Statistical Office of Finland maintains a data-bank of statistical materials (see IV).

The Helsinki School of Economics Library (Helsingin kauppakorkeakoulun kirjasto, 197.000 volumes) is central library for economics and business. Other areas covered are law, economical geography, statistics etc. The library compiles, partly in cooperation with other Nordic libraries in economics, bibliographies containing information about Finnish, Scandinavian and European literature in economics, business and management (Taloustieteellinen tutkimus Suomessa, Finnish Periodicals Index in economics and business, Scandinavian Periodicals Index in economics and business, European Index of Management Periodicals). They are also available as automated registers (FINP, SCANP, SCIMP, see IV Helecon).

Library of Parliament (Eduskunnan kirjasto, 450.000 volumes), Helsinki, is also open to users outside the Parliament. The main areas are law, political science, social policy, sociology, political history. The library is the Finnish center for exchange of government publications and has a large collection of publications of intergovernmental organizations and of parliamentary papers from different countries. Publications: List of Government Publications (annual), Bibliographia Juridica Fennica, in near future also available through the databank KATI (see IV), register on passing of acts by the Parliament (see IV Finlex).

Jyväskylä University Library (Jyväskylän yliopiston kirjasto, 869.000 volumes in total) is central library for pedagogics, psychology and physical education. Other areas covered of interest for social sciences are sociology, political science, statistics, economics. Publications: Bibliography on psychology, (together with the Center for Educational Research

in Jyväskylä)bibliography on pedagogics; automated registers of these are available through the databank KATI (see IV) and the Nordic database PEPSY.

Library of the Central Statistical Office of Finland (Tilastokirjasto, 164.000 volumes) is the central library for statistical materials in Finland. Publishes list of Finnish statistical publications. Is going to participate in a Nordic database on statistical publications.

The Social Science Library of the University of Helsinki (Helsingin yliopiston valtiotieteellisen tiedekunnan kirjasto, 56.000 volumes): main areas are political economy, political history, social psychology, economical and social history, communications research, political science, social policy, sociology. Compiles the bibliography on sociology, earlier published by the Westermarck Society; the bibliography is available also through the databank KATI (see IV).

The University of Tampere Library (Tampereen yliopiston kirjasto, in total 603.000 volumes). Main areas covered of interest for social sciences: social policy, sociology, political science, administrative science, communications research, library and information science, adult education.

Institute of Political History of the University of Turku (Turun yliopiston poliittisen historian laitos): publishes an selective annotated bibliography "Books and publications in politics, political history and international relations."

The State Alcohol Monopoly of Finland. Library and Information Service (Alkon kirjasto ja tietopalvelu, 66.000 volumes in total). Areas covered of interest for social sciences: alcohol studies from social point of view. Bibliographies on Finnish alcohol studies.

The Finnish Federation for Social Security and Social Welfare (Sosiaaliturvan keskusliitto). Publishes bibliographies on Finnish social security literature.

Nordicom, Nordic Documentation Centre for Mass Communications Research, the Finnish section connected with the University of Tampere. Compiles the Finnish part of the NORDICOM - Bibliography of Nordic Mass Communication Literature (available also as a on line -database NCOM, Copenhagen).

* * *

(The above list of libraries and institutions is non comprehensive; the institutions mentioned can be taken as examples.)

The libraries have in general alphabetical and systematical or subject catalogues, partly as card catalogues, partly as microfiche catalogues, in some cases also as on line -registers. Most of the libraries offer, in addition to traditional library services, on line and manual searches in domestic and foreign databases.

III Users

The users can be classified as follows:

- Teachers, students and researchers in higher education: social sciences belong to the curriculum of nine universities and three schools of economics. Many of the universities have special research institutions, partly with regional tasks. In 1981 there were 27.000 university students and 1.600 teachers and researchers in commercial science, law, social, and behavioral sciences.

- Civil servants active in the ministries, state central and district administration as well as in the municipal administration (several ministries and central offices have research departments)

- Researchers working in the industry and commerce and in the private research institutions connected with those
- Practitioners, e.g. lawyers, teachers in basic and adult education.

The number of users other than those in higher education is impossible to estimate. The estimate made by Oili Kokkonen in 1977 of all potential users - 200.000 - is probably not too high.

The users are in the same time also producers of information.

All users need information concerning both literature (domestic and foreign), on-going research and research data. The researchers and students in higher education are probably more dependent on foreign literature than e.g. civil servants.

The evaluation made by Oili Kokkonen in 1977 about the relevance of I & D in social sciences for the different groups of users is to a certain degree relevant also today: "At present information services reach mainly users at universities, practitioners being almost entirely outside the services. The form the services assume more or less meet the needs of research, while information concerning the implementation of results of social science research hardly or most haphazardly reach everyday decision makers----"

An obvious weakness is the lack of staff with I & D education and training in the ministries and other state administration, during the last years the problem has, however, received more attention than earlier. As charging is for many libraries almost the only way to start new forms of service it has improved the possibilities to give information to those who are able to pay for it (e.g. researchers working in industry and partly also those in the state administration); in the same time the charges form a barrier for some other groups of users (e.g. students and those researchers who work without public support.)

IV Feasibility of mutually linked automated information services

INFORMATION ON LITERATURE

1) The information systems maintained by The Automation Unit of Research Libraries in cooperation with the State Computer Center:
   - KATI, a general bibliographical databank, containing materials from the Finnish National Bibliography and the periodical indexing services (150.000 references, annual growth 35.000 references). The databank is produced through cooperation of several libraries; the references gathered are also used to produce printed bibligraphies on different subjects (e.g.education, psychology, sociology, law) and library catalogues in form of microfiches. KATI is on line searchable, the format used for bibliographical description is FINMARC and the search system KDOK/Minttu (MINTTU being a search system developed by the State Computer Center). The Finnish literature, both monographs and articles,

in social sciences is rather well covered by KATI.

- KAUKO, a bibliographical database containing the bibliographical descriptions of foreign acquisitions of several research libraries (85.000 references, annual growth 25.000 references).

The databases built up in cooperation with the Automation Unit of Research Libraries are all mutually compatible. In some cases the university libraries have transferred materials from KATI and KAUKO to the computer centers of their universities and built up internal on line catalogues of their own holdings.

2) The Helecon databank, maintained by the Helsinki School of Economics Library in cooperation with the School of Economics Computer Center:
   - FINP (Finnish periodicals index in economics and business)
   - SCANP (Scandinavian Periodicals Index in Economics and Business)
   - SCIMP (European Index of Management Periodicals)
   - BILD (Bibliographic index of library documents), containing acquisition, cataloguing and classfication data about the Helsinki School of Economics Library.

   FINP, SCANP and SCIMP are in principle not compatible with KATI (as the bibliographical format used is not FINMARC); through certain procedures it will be possible to transfer materials from them to KATI). BILD can be linked to other databases, both national and international.

FINLAND

INFORMATION ON DATA

Following databanks, containing mostly administrative data, can be useful also to researchers:

1) FINLEX, a legal databank maintained by the Data System Unit of the Ministry of Justice, includes at present following registers: case registers for the Supreme Court, the Supreme Administrative Court, the Court of Appeal, the Labour Court, the Land Courts; a case register for case law in literature, the FINTREAT register (data on international treaties), a register on passing of acts by the Parliament. The registers contain abstracts of cases in full text. The search system is MINTTU. A register on laws and statutes (in full text) is planned.

2) The numerical databases maintained by the Central Statistical Office of Finland: ASTIKA (statistical data in chronological series), ALTIKA (statistical data grouped by regions).

   The Central Statistical Office maintains also an automated register of all automated registers compiled by the state administration.

3) The numerical databases maintained by the Social Insurance Institution (Kansaneläkelaitos) contain data about the population.

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V Existing international cooperation

The international cooperation in the field of information and documentation is in Finland mostly based on voluntariness of the participating libraries and information centers. Only with the Soviet Union and with the MCNTI (centre for scientific and technical information of COMECON) there are formal agreements.

In some cases library and documentation activities are included in the general bilateral cultural agreements between Finland and other countries, which makes e.g.study tours easier.

The Nordic projects financed by the Nordic intergovernmental council for information and research libraries Nordinfo require in some cases formal agreements; they are of short duration and concern only the participating institutions and specific projects. The daily practical cooperation between Finnish libraries and libraries in other Nordic countries is in general not based on written agreements.

One of the reasons for this is the fact that Finland has no official center for I & D in social sciences, actually no permanent official center for I & D activities as a whole (the Council for Scientific Information and Research Libraries "Tinfo" being an advisory organ nominated for a period of three years). The agreement of cooperation between Finland and Soviet Union is signed as a part of a general cooperation program between the countries, the agreement with MCNTI by the Academy of Finland.

Another reason is that daily cooperation often proceeds easier without written agreements.

The cooperation between Finnish and other Nordic countries consists of interlibrary loan activities (according to a study financed by Nordinfo Finland gets more loans from other Nordic libraries than any other Nordic country), of common supplementary education for librarians and documentalists and even of programs for sharing of aquisitions.

The cooperation scheme with Soviet Union consists of meetings, visits of specialists, development of interlibrary loan activities, cooperation in the field of terminology work (with Estonians) etc.

As examples of cooperation with other European countries can be mentioned interlibrary loan activities (especially with British Library Lending Division) and use of foreign bibliographical databases. There is no information available on on line searches made in foreign databases in the area of social sciences; the total number of on line searches, both in domestic and foreign databases, has increased rapidly (72 % from 1978 to 1981).

Finnish librarians and documentalists participate rather frequently in the activities of IFLA, FID, Unesco IPG etc.

VI Needs and preconditions for European cooperation

(As I have not earlier taken part in the conferences of ECSSID I presume most of my points have been presented by other already several times.)

FINLAND

Considering the vagueness of the term "social sciences" and the comprehensiveness of the area (whatever is included in it) the activities should - in my opinion - be steered area by area. In that case the coordination can be carried out in each country by e.g.law libraries, main libraries in political science, main libraries in history etc. The activities should also be divided into at least two groups:

a) daily activities of more or less routine character which do not require great investmets of resources (e.g.interlibrary loans, occasional supply of information on demand)

b) activities which do require investmets (e.g. supplying of translated abstracts of publications to foreign bibliographies and databases, participation to the costs of building up of international databanks).
The activities belonging to the first group should be carried out, if possible, without formal agreements and should be based on voluntariness. The activities belonging to the second group require in general formal agreements.

If the administrative system or the I & D policy of some countries always require a central formal agreement it could perhaps - in countries which have no center for social science I & D - be included in the general bilateral cultural agreements or be signed by bodies as councils for I & D, Academies of Sciences, Ministries of Education etc. In that case the agreement should mention the names of the libraries or documentation centers who have responsibility for the cooperation. General agreements can perhaps also guarantee some financial support to the activities.

One more difficulty, already visible, is the fact that the frontier between materials published and unpublished, printed and only preserved in archives, on one side and between paper publications and publications in other form (e.g.electronic publications) on the other side disappear. Thus the amount of institutions involved increases even more. The librarians have hitherto had a rather formal view of their collections. Perhaps the division of work between libraries, documentation centers and archives will in near future be totally reshaped?

The rapid growth of automation in publishing, handling and dissemination of information brings the decision makers to assume that present libraries in near future become library museums and can thus be neglected. The problems connected with electronic publishing (e.g.the pricing based on every use of a document, the need and preservation of older materials) have received much less attention than they deserve.

In the area of subject analysis of documents (classification and indexing) "the best is an enemy to the good". In my opinion the use of a few international thesauri - even if uneven and less satisfactory for some areas - would give better results than efforts to work satisfactory thesauri - for each area. A better cooperation between researchers and librarians or documentalists could perhaps help to develop more useful thesauri (even it researchers have a tendency to consider only the needs of their area and the librarians a tendency to be superficial).

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SOCIAL SCIENCE INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTATION IN FRANCE: main developments since 1977

A very comprehensive and detailed survey of SSID in France was prepared in 1977 by Roger Brunet for the first ECSSID Conference and published in the Proceedings of the conference. Since that period, many institutional changes have occured, rather than national policy innovations: this updating report will concentrate on the main trends. On the other hand, a number of specific informative data provided by the previous survey have become absolete, new publications and data banks have appeared, a number of old ones are no more produced, many institutions have modified their activities: no effort is made here to take account of all these facts, and offer an updated version of the survey. A global reference is made to the World Inventory of Social Science Information Services, maintained by the Social Sciences sector of Unesco : the file containing a description of the main French services has been updated at the beginning of 1984 by SPES, the French reference point for the ECSSID programme.

1. NATIONAL POLICY

Decision-makers at the highest level have become more aware of the importance of information, and a strong emphasis is now put on scientific and technical information (IST in France). This appears in the name of a number of official

bodies as well as in political speeches. It is even present in some concrete programmes, but efforts are often restricted by budgetary difficulties.

The previously created BNIST has been replaced by MIDIST: the wording "Mission Interministérielle" indicates the intention of fostering global actions trespassing the borders of a given ministry. The Ministry of Education has set up a Directorate for libraries, scientific museums and scientific information (DBMIST); a Directorate for scientific information (DIST) exists within the National Center for scientific research (CNRS) as well as within several ministries.

But no overall responsibility for designing and monitoring a national policy was entrusted to any member of the executive branch of government. There is no coordinating body empowered to give existence to such a common policy. Instead each administration, each institution is in practice free to use its resources to implement its own projects, most often serving its own interests and prestige.

The MIDIST itself has neither power nor financial means allowing it to coordinate the work and the programme of the many other agencies. Its central role is played by advising, by contracting specific pieces of research and by helping some projects to which it gives priority. It develops its own programmes in a limited number of directions, concentrating presently on improving the quality of primary publications, on facilitating the diffusion of scientific and technical culture, on giving easier access to information to users in all regions of the country and in all segments of the society. It now includes the social sciences in its field of responsibility (at the difference of its antecessor the BNIST) but these have not experienced a dramatic improvement as a result of this change.

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However some major trends may be identified, sometimes resulting from a dominant will, sometimes from a convergence of interests. For instance the reinforcement of an infrastructure for telecommunications has benefited from a continuous effort, so that information systems may rely on physical networks making use of the most advanced technology. As a consequence, French users may easily benefit from the advantages offered by Euronet.

In the same way, although with less positive results, attention has been paid to strenghtening a national industry in electronics and informatics. A counterpart has been in some cases the difficulties made by administrative regulations to the importation of foreign hardware and systems. One way or the other, most institutions (even in the social sciences) live now in an environment where the computer is a normal partner. The computerization of the social science community is well underway. This is especially so since the recent advent of mini- and microcomputers. One has to add that the French software industry is flourishing, and that many systems are now available for organizing information services.

The use of computers to retrieve information (especially bibliographical information) from national or foreign data banks is becoming a matter of fact. The number of individual or institutional users of such systems is growing, and many of them, in several regions of the country, have found useful to create clubs for users where they can compare their experiences and benefit from each other help and advice. Several initiatives have been taken to improve the awareness of these users and to give them an appropriate training. The DBMIST has installed, in the premises of several universities, regional units for the training to computerized information retrieval, called URFIST.

This environment has stimulated the creation of a number of data banks, more often than not highly specialized. This does not represent a much better coverage of the whole field of knowledge: these creations are completely uncoordinated, and competition is achieved more frequently than complementarity. The interests of producers of banks are given priority in comparison with those of users. The most important producers have entered into an association called French Grouping of Producers of Data Bases and Banks (GFPBRD); their purpose is to study together some common problems and to try to find common solutions; but they are not concerned by a better overall coverage avoiding duplications.

Such developments have paved the way towards the creation of an information industry, which is trying to enlarge its marketsplace. The marketing role is played by vendors, the number of which has grown during some years. Various host computers, operated by private companies or subsidiaries of state enterprises, compete to attract a large enough part of this market; one of these, Télésystèmes-Questel, is subsidized by the government and gives access to a significant number of social sciences data bank.

In this wealth of information activities, the place of social sciences remains relatively modest. An exception has to be made for two specific fields, business information and legal information, which are the object of a privileged attention and to which modern information services are devoted; but these fields are not truly social science, rather two domains of practical knowledge in strong demand from groups of people who are ready and able to pay for it. For their sake, the genuine social sciences do not generate an economic activity, they are neither profitable nor employment productive, they to not deserve the attention of public authorities. The

efforts that are made to foster developments of SSID came from individuals or from a few number of institutions dedicated to this task by their own decision.

2. MAIN INSTITUTIONS

There is no national center playing a central role in SSID, but a number of institutions very diverse in their status, size and specialization. To counterbalance the possible negative effects of this dispersion, four of the most important among these institutions have come to an agreement and have created a group called SPES = Sciences Politiques, Economiques et Sociales. SPES is not a new institution, it has neither constitution nor elected officials; it works in an informal but efficient way. Its first aim is to facilitate the coordination of activities of its members, giving them a permanent opportunity for concertation and cross-examination, aiming at collectively covering in the best possible way the needs of all French users of SSID. Its members help each other as necessary, and work together to create common tools for their mutual benefit. After three years work they prepared (and published) a Common list of descriptors used by the four institutions, which is not a new information language, but a switching mechanism with which are connected the information languages used by each of the members for indexing and retrieving its own bibliographical materials; this list could hopefully be further elaborated into a common thesaurus. In the same way the members of SPES have initiated a thorough comparative study of their methods and practices for producing data bases, which could lead to the adoption of some common standards and the diminution of expenses.

SPES also organizes regularly training sessions to foster the knowledge of social science data banks and to help people to

use these in the most profitable way: more than 400 persons, mainly information officers, have yet benefited from this training. Last but not least, SPES provides a common frame for the multilateral external relations of its members; so it became the French reference point of the ECSSID programme; it has established a more intensive cooperation with specialised institutions in neighbouring countries, Belgium and Spain as a beginning, designating as EUROSPES this new informal group (which meets twice a year).

Hereafter is given some information on each of the SPES members. enumerated in the order of the alphabet. The BIPA (Banque d'Information Politique et d'Actualité) organizes and manages all the computerized information activities of the Documentation Francaise, an important government institution attached to the Prime Minister. It concentrates on information generated and documents published by French government and administration, but sometimes goes beyond that limit. It produces several data banks. The most important ones are LOGOS (available from Télésystèmes-Questel), which gives references to publications from all branches of French administration and also, since 1980, to newspaper articles dealing with French current affairs; and SAGA (available from G-CAM), containing the full text of speeches from the President and some governmental, political and unions leaders, records of Cabinet meetings, press releases about French policies.

The Documentation Française also cooperates with the CEDA (Commission de Coordination de la Documentation Administrative) in producing HELIOS, a bank of data on documentary units depending from the French national administration: eventually Helios became the first element of a national network called ORIADOC, which will be an online inventory of all libraries and documentary institutions in the country.

FRANCE

The CDSH (Centre de Documentation Sciences Humains) is a specialized branch of the National Centre for Scientific Research. It is more science-oriented. It produces an important bibliographical data bank, FRANCIS, which includes nearly one million references (annual growth:90 000, mainly references to articles published in 5000 journals). The contents of some of the files comprising FRANCIS are published as sections of a quasi-encyclopaedic bulletin of abstracts called Bulletin signalétique: these are philosophy, educational sciences. sociology, ethnology, history of science and technology, history and science of literature, sciences of language. prehistory and protohistory, arts and archaelogy, history and sciences of religions, administrative sciences. Other files are produced by the members of very specialized networks to which CDSH provides a technical center : geography, economics of energy, training and employment, human sciences of health, information and law, business administration, economics (grey literature): these files are also published as bibliographical periodicals. Data of the bank may be retrieved on-line via CIRCE (for persons affiliated to the CNRS), Télésystèmes-Questel or G-CAM. Selective dissemination of information is also available.

An other bank produced by CDSH in CNRS/SHS, which provides information about research units and research in progress in all the human and social sciences.

The FNSP (Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques) manages the most important library for social sciences in France; it covers not only political science, but all studies and materials relevant to public affairs, including contemporary history, economic and social geography, public law, ecnomics, sociology, etc. It is building since 1948 a bibliographical data bank (annual rate of growth : 35 000 references), which covers all types of social science documents giving infor-

mation in all languages an the current developments of all states in the world and on international relations. This bank is yet manual but presently in the process of being computerized and put online under the name of ESOP.

The fourth member of SPES is the INSEE (Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques), which is complementary to the three first ones especially for economic and statistical materials. It has created a number of data bases for internal use and for the needs of the administration, and makes publicly available online four banks: BDM, a macroeconomic data bank (available from GSI-ECO), MERCATIS, a commercial bank (available from CISI), BDL: Banque de Donnèes Locales and SPHINX, a bank of bibliographical data in the fields of demography and socio-economy (both available from G-CAM).

SPES as a group does not intend to enjoy any monopoly on provision on a national scale of social science information; rather it pays due attention to the facilities provided by many other institutions, with which it is ready to cooperate and anxious to avoid any useless duplication. Such institutions are generally very specialized ones, either with respect to the field they cover or by the very nature of the data they process. Some of these are still operating manually, as for instance the Musée de l'Homme for literature and data relevant to social and cultural anthropology. Other have computerized their operations, but are still offering to the public traditional documentary products, like the Institut National d' Etudes Démographiques for what refers to population problems. A majority is now producing online data banks, like Intergeo for Geography, Centre d' Etudes Sociologiques for Sociology (both laboratories of the CNRS, working in cooperation with CDSH), the

computerized information service of the National Assembly for the topics currently studied by the Parliament (bank PROCESS) or the questions put by MPs to the Government (bank QUESTA), etc. Worth mentioning are also some banks external as a whole to the social sciences, but including an important social science component, like URBAMET (produced by Institut d'Aménagement et d'Urbanisme de la Région Ile de France) for town planning, or RESEDA (produced by the Ministry of Agriculture) for agricultural economy, both available from Télésystèmes-Questel.

3. USERS

A short comment on users has been made in section I above. To go further it may be said that the number of interested users does not appear to grow so quickly as the number of information services offered to them, especially computerized services. One reason may be that these new services are usually available against payment, which is contrary to the well established tradition of free access to libraries and other information services. An other reason is certainly that not enough attention has been paid to the real needs of potential users and to their concrete behaviour.

Not to go beyond the field of the social sciences, it may be asserted that there are very few instances where prospective users were associated with the design and organisation of information systems. This situation is counterbalanced by the fact that people who could benefit most from the improvement of information services, like scholars or teachers, do not show a great amount of interest for them, but rely by preference on informal means in the style of "coffee talks" to access the information they need.

Few studies of social science information users have recently been conducted in France; they more often identify institutional users, like libraries or research institutes, than individuals.

4. FEASIBILITY OF MUTALLY LINKED AUTOMATED INFORMATION SYSTEMS

The recently open possibilities of linking together information systems via telematics are only used in some instances. An automated national union cataloque of serials (CCN) has recently come to life, covering yet more than 100 000 different titles (on any topics). It is organized along a decentralized scheme, receiving input from more than 30 regional centres, and is open to online retrieval by hundreds of participating libraries. Unfortunately, the obvious complement which would be a shared catalogue for monographs is since many years in the initial stage of planning only.

Another national scheme is the network ORIADOC, referred to above. It is also decentralized; information about all kinds of documentary units is collected by regional committees, which will eventually cover the whole country; it is processed by a central computer; the resulting products and services are made available either through a national focal point or using the regional committees as intermediaries.

Restricted to the social sciences are the various networks which are organized by the CDSH. One may refer also another mechanism provided by the CNRS, the GRECOs (Groupements de Recherches Coordonnées), which associate a number of insti-

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tutions diversely located in order to better cover a specific field. Some of these extend their activity from research to related documentation. Such is the case of the GRECOs respectively concerned with Latin America and with the countries bordering the Indian Ocean; both produce a data bank and publish a bibliographical bulletin, most of the included data being relevant to the social sciences.

Another network is constituted by the 22 Observatoires Econimiques Régionaux of the INSEE, each of these collecting economic literature produced in its region and being interconnected with the other ones in order to make this information nationally available.

5. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Most of the above-mentioned institutions have undertaken to cooperate with foreign institutions in some way or another. One of the most frequent schemes is the exchange of primary or secondary publications, which is often the subject of contractual agrements. Less frequent is the exchange of information; the CDSH has entered into agreements with some foreign Academies or Institutes for this purpose. Some exchanges of persons have also taken place. Furthermore, the most advanced and experienced institutions, like the members of SPES, are often requested to help in the creation and organization of new services or institutions in countries where information activities are not yet well established; they send experts and give advice. They also participate with the same purpose in training experiments, some of which are organized under an official umbrella (often that of MIDIST) in foreign countries.

Multilateral cooperation is also practiced. The FINSP for instance is very actively contributing to the preparation of the International Bibliography of the Social Sciences, which is for more than thirty years the main overall bibliographical instrument in the field, and which has now the form of a computerized data bank. EUROSPES, which was mentioned in section II above, provides the example of another type of informal, flexible cooperation. It gives a framework for the exchange of experiences as well as for the realization of concrete projects. This modest and limited experiment proves successful; it is open to the participation of new partners.

6. NEEDS AND PRECONDITIONS FOR EUROPEAN COOPERATION

The writer of this report, as most of his French colleagues, is convinced of the necessity of fostering European cooperation in SSID. Europe is divided into a number of countries and even regions, different between themselves by languages, even scripts, traditions, ideologies, administrative and legal systems; for each constituent part there is a danger of isolation, and efforts have to be devoted to make easier the exchange of information, necessary for the crossfertilization of ideas. Information officers and specialists in many European countries have often better connections with American colleagues and institutions than with their European counterparts: this is a harmful situation. The capabilities for SSID of most European countries are limited, their field of activity is geographically restricted; they need to work together in order to work on a more efficient and productive scale, eliminating a number of artifical barriers between themselves.

One condition for this is pragmatism. We shall learn co-operating when we shall have something concrete to do together which evidently cannot be properly done by a sole country. An example could be the building of a pool of social science secondary information, i.e. information about the existence of all kinds of primary publications from all European countries, including grey literature, micropublications, etc. Whatever the matter chosen for concrete cooperation, this ought to be as professional as possible, avoiding any ideological bias, freeing itself from governmental constraints, applying the best rules of the art of information transfer. Needless to say, the chosen fields of common work must be such as to bring real profit to each of the participants, rewarding the labour and resources they would consume.

A number of technical preconditions have also to be met. It is necessary to bypass the language barriers and to solve the difficulties created by the imprecision and diversity of terminologies of the social sciences. This applies to natural languages and also to information language: some amount of compatibility must be found between the languages used by the various services for indexing and retrieving information. In the same way, any common undertaking asks for agreement on a number of rules and standards which are necessary for permitting interconnection and circulation of information. Some international standards exist and have only to be applied, for instance for the format of magnetic tapes for the exchange of bibliographical information, for the uniform numbering of monographs or serials, for the coding of country names. But many other are still in a provisional stage, or need to be completed by conventions prescribing details of their applications, and there is room for discussions and negotiations.

From a strategical point of view, an important precondition is to not work in isolation, giving the feeling that European countries have to rediscover the wheel, and to take account of what is done by a number of international organizations with global purposes. In that way our countries will be able to benefit from all progresses made everywhere by research and development, and to identify the sectors which are specific to their needs and where they have some original solutions to promote, which will be possible if they unite their efforts to work together.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC (GDR)

Manfred Krause
Scientific Council for SSID of the GDR

THE ACTUAL SITUATION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTATION IN THE GDR - A REPORT PRESENTED TO ECSSID IV

Section I

The social sciences and thus also the social science information and documentation (SSID) have been charged with important and responsible tasks in the GDR. In our country information work is carried out in more than 20 social science disciplines, for example in philosophy, sociology, economics, pedagogics, linguistics etc.

To meet the user's information needs information work is based on the principle of unified research and information. Therefore the contents of SSID activities are defined by a national research plan for social sciences. In their turn, the scholars involved in social science research take actively part in information activities by abstracting sources, informing on the results of their research or by compiling surveys on the latest developments in a given field.

This kind of interrelationship between scholars and information workers finds its continuation as regards the organizational structure in general. As a rule, information centres, information departments etc. are integrated parts of research institutions. On the other hand, these SSID-units have established close contacts within a cooperation framework with the aim of ensuring a common methodological approach to facilitate mutual information exchange and to avoid an un-

justified overlapping in their information work (well-known as "double work"). Starting from this point of view SSID-units have been formed discipline-related information networks despite the fact that each SSID-unit belongs to its research institution. This mechanism was described in the GDR-RP's report, presented to ECSSID I in 1977 in detail.

All SSID-units are closely connected with special libraries which are mainly responsible for acquisition. bibliographical processing and supply of primary sources. Successfull efforts get underway with the aim of the development of disciplinerelated library networks. Furthermore, the "Deutsche Staatsbibliothek" (Berlin, capital of the GDR) and the "Deutsche BÜcherei" (Leipzig) are of great importance for scientific research in general and social science research in particular.

Since ECSSID I new and important foundations have been created According to the growing role of social sciences and their importance for the development of the society measures were taken for the further enhancement of an effective contribution to be made by SSID as an integrated part of social sciences in 1980.

The "Scientific Council for Social Science Information and Documentation of the GDR" founded at that time is working as a scientific body. It is conferring mainly on

- the planning of research on the scientific foundations of social science information and documentation;
- the coordination of social science information in accordance with the "Central Research Plan of Marxist-Leninist Social Sciences of the GDR";
- the GDR's cooperation in international bodies and institutions in the field of social science information.

The chairman of the Scientific Council represent the GDR in international bodies and in negotiations in the field of social science information and documentation.

A "Commission for Social Science Information and Documentation at the Academy of Sciences of the GDR" was established as the central organ for securing unitary management, planning and coordination of SSID in the GDR. In particular, among its tasks there are measures

- for solving basic questions of the further development of social science information and documentation of the GDR,
- for rational and unitary equipment of information technology as well as
- for financing inner-state and international tasks of social science information through social science institutions.

The commission is led by the vice-president for social sciences of the Academy of the GDR.

The stipulations made are expected to ensure that the existing total potential of all social science information institutions is united in a framework on national level to be simultaneousely at the disposal for international co-operation, for example in ECSSID.

Section II

Although there is no national information centre covering the whole area of social sciences the necessary degree of coordination on national level is secured. The Scientific Council for SSID of the GDR and some institutions which

are able to fulfill a given duty on national level took over a number of such tasks. For example, the Scientific Council for SSID of the GDR acts as Reference Point of the GDR within ECSSID.

Corresponding to the scientific organizational structure of social science disciplines and branches each discipline-orientated SSID-network consists in a main information centre and several other information centres, information departments etc. As a rule, the main information centre is responsible for the central information storage device. Furthermore, such a centre coordinates and organizes the cooperation between the involved network partners, and gives them methodical instructions. Doubtlessly, it would be of high importance to contact them if mutual international cooperation in a special field is desired.
For example, there should be enumerated:

Political economy of Socialism, Socialist national economy:

University of Economics "Bruno Leuschner"
Library Department
1157 Berlin, Hermann-Duncker.Str. 8, GDR

International Policy, Relations between socialist and capitalist countries, Capitalist world economy:

Institute for International Policy and Economics of the GDR
Information Department
1020 Berlin, Breite Str.11, GDR

State and legal sciences:
Academy of State and Law
Information Centre state and law
1502 Potsdam-Babelsberg, August-Bebel-Str.89, GDR

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Complex problems in social sciences:

Academy of Sciences of the GDR
Scientific Information Centre
SSID department
1086 Berlin, Leipziger Str.3/4, GDR

German language,foreign languages:

Academy of Sciences of the GDR
Central Institute for Linguistics
Linguistic Information and Documentation Centre
1100 Berlin, Prenzlauer Promenade 149-152, GDR

History, Demography:

Academy of Sciences of the GDR
Central Institute for History
Information/Documentation/Library Department
1100 Berlin, Prenzlauer Promenade 149-152, GDR

Science of Sciences:

Academy of Sciences of the GDR
Institute for History, Theory and Organization of Science
Information/Documentation/Library department
1100 Berlin, Prenzlauer Promenade 149-152, GDR

Ancient history, Archaelogy:

Academy of Sciences of the GDR
Central Institute for Ancient history and Archaelogy
Library and information department
1086 Berlin, Leipziger Str.3/4, GDR

Philosophy:

Academy of Social sciences
Institute for Marxist-Leninist philosophy
Philosophical Information and Documentation Centre
1080 Berlin, Johannes-Dieckmann-Str.19/23, GDR

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC (GDR)

Sociology:

Academy of Social sciences
Institute for Marxist-Leninist sociology
Sociological Information and Documentation Centre
1080 Berlin, Johannes-Dieckmann-Str.19/23, GDR
and others.
For more detailed information incl.other main information centres please contact GDR Reference point for ECSSID.

Section III

To a certain degree the information given in sections I and II should make it clear, that in the GDR - as well as in other countries - a great variety of user groups exists. The SSID-institutions in cooperation with the Scientific Council for SSID of the GDR pay much attention to the precise defining of social information needs. In this respect, we share the opinion of ECSSID WG 1 on what is called "social information needs" (in contradiction to "information requirements of individual users"). [1)]
SSID services are directed to scholars engaged in social sciences resp. in interdisciplinary research, to users working in management and planning, to students. Governmental institutions, social organizations, scientific societies and others are interested in getting social science information. Given the importance of complex research projects special attention to interdisciplinary information activities is to be paid.

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1) "It is a common experience that the individual users appear today to be more and more the elements of institutions which have a specific and often representative role in a given society. For this reason individual needs transform themselves into the needs of large groups of users. In some cases it is possible to speak of nationwide "social information needs"."(see: ECSSID-Bulletin,Vol.5,Numb.4(17) 1983, p. 4).
Moreover the term "societal information needs" is used, too.

Section IV.

For the time being, there are 8 data bases in the GDR covering bibliographical social science information. Each data base works within the framework of a main information centre which coordinates the processing and provision of information in a specialized field of social sciences. The most important among them are data bases in the fields of state and law, economics, philosoppy and education. For information storage and retrieval the program system AIDOS or compatible systems in batch mode are used. SDI and retrospective searches are the main services. Intellectual tools for search and indexing are own developed thesauri and systematics in a given field. Regarding cooperation in MISON, several data bases use SDI bibliographic information on magnetic tapes from the data base of the Institute of Scientific Information on Social Sciences of the USSR Academy of Sciences (INION). In cooperation with INION online searches on experimental stage have been started for retrospective searches and searches of high priority. Proceeding from the assumption, the use of magnetic tapes as well as online retrieval has different tasks and advantages in information provision, both methods will be further developed.

Section V.

Social science institutions and their SSID-units regard international cooperation in the field of SSID as an important precondition in order to work as effective as possible. According to the several subject fields each information centre, information department etc. has established forms of bilateral or multilateral cooperation. In the GDR it is legally fixed that in case of international cooperation treaties social science information institutions have to involve activities in the field of social science information and documentation.

Furthermore, all SSID-units - regarded as a framework on national level - are engaged in making contributions to implement GDR tasks in international organizations or bodies of "central" importance (that means international organizations or bodies not covering a special discipline or a relatively narrow field, for example ECSSID, FID/C 3 + 92/99 and mainly MISON). In the latter cases the chairman of the Scientific Council for SSID of the GDR acts as the representative of the GDR and on behalf of the GDR's SSID cooperation framework.

Section VI.

Basically there is no doubt about an urgent need for European cooperation in our field in the GDR. Even social scientists (and information workers as an integrated part of them) are closely connected with the problems of social progress, peaceful coexistence, peace and disarmament, the values of life and others. Starting from this point of view cooperation on a European level can make a substantial contribution to the further implementation of the spirit and tasks fixed in the Helsinki final act in particular.
A form of cooperation like ECSSID is given clear evidence of how to proceed in order to make such contributions mentioned. This approach coincides with the practical need for facilitating scientific communication as well as mutual communication as a whole. Within this context ECSSID can play an improtant role providing that there is a realistic programme which can be fulfilled to the advantage of ursers. Taking into account this and the recent developments the conclusion seems to be justified that an increasing number of ECSSID partners could be able to provide Vienna Centre's current and future research projects with projectorientated information. In this way our ECSSID programme is expected to gain further and more tangible results.

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Panteios School of Political Sciences

SSID SERVICES
NATIONAL REPORT - GREECE

Section 1: NATIONAL INFORMATION POLICIES

The national policy for information and documentation activities in Greece is determined by the National Documentation Center. The Center works closely with the Ministry of Research and Technology and the different research centers, universities, private institutes and governmental agencies to coordinate the national program. The main emphasis of their work is on initiating and furthering cooperative arrangements between libraries, developing computerized information systems and providing software and hardware to the different governmental institutions.

Some examples of their fields of activity are:

1. Data and literature documentation

   o arranging bilaterial agreements with libraries to promote data and literature documentation programs.

2. National cooperation

   joint programs for building national data bases:
   - o register of on-going research projects
   - o union list of scientific and technological periodicals
   - o directory of researchers

3. International cooperation

- o organizing and coordinating programs for accessing EURONET and other international data bases
- o cooperating with international organizations such as Unesco, FAO, UNDP and the EEC on information exchange programs

4. Education

- o organizing conferences and seminars

5. Technical

- o installing computer facilities

Section 2: DESCRIPTION OF NATIONAL SITUATION

There are approximately 70 medium and large size libraries in this country with social science materials. The present situation is one of pa' ny collections and services inadequately staffed. Gaps, duplications and lack of coordination are wide spread. Additionally, there is no national bibliography, no national abstracting or indexing services, no up-to-date union catalog for periodicals and no interlibrary loan system between local libraries. This makes it extremely difficult to trace documents, determine what is available and to supply users with both national and foreign publications which are not on the premises.

Fortunately, this situation is being remedied. Since the establishment of the National Documentation Center in 1980, the field of information and documentation has been given greater emphasis within the national development program.

Steps are now being taken to bring about the kind of collaboration and resource sharing necessary for developing our national infrastructures.

The National Center of Social Research

The only institution in Greece which provides SSID services is the National Social Science Research Center. The Center has a specialized library which serves its researchers and outside users, mostly students and practitioners. The collection covers many areas of the social sciences, but particular emphasis is placed on migration, emigration, women, the child, the family, social and economic aspects of tourism, social anthropology, culture, and socio-economic development literature, with special reference to Greece.

The library contains approximately 28.000 volumes, 500 periodical titles, conference papers, proceedings and theses (mostly in English). The collection is on open shelves and arranged according to a specialized classification system devised specifically for the library. Access to the collection is also provided by three catalogs, (1) author-title catalog, (2) subject catalog and (3) classified catalog. These catalogs are compiled and searched manually.

The main function of the library is to acquire, classify and store documents. Information services consist of supplying bibliographic references or other information from the library catalogues. There are no lending or photocopy services. Occasional bibliographies are published in the field of migration and the library issues a list of its periodicals and new acquisitions. A series of 4 manuals describing the library's technical operations has also been published.

Section 3: USER GROUPS

As far as user groups are concerned, there is almost no information available because the libraries do not maintain user statistics. Additionally, the librarians rarely actively assist users in finding the information they require, thus they are only aware of subjects in demand and not the type of information sought.

Generally speaking, students comprise the largest group of users. Researchers and practitioners (mostly social workers and sociologists from government agencies) form the second group. There is also a very small group of individuals, e.g. women, parents and workers, who make use of social science information facilities. The greatest demand is for Greek books. English and French language materials are frequently requested as well.

Section 4: MUTUALLY LINKED AUTOMATED INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Presently, there are no automated SSID systems in Greece. The National Documentation Center has begun to establish a network to link up resources in universities, research centers and specialized scientific and technical libraries in order to facilitate document order/delivery services and various library housekeeping tasks. This program is, however, in its infancy.

Section 5: EXISTING INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

International cooperation activities range from bilateral exchange programs between Greek institutions and many uni-

versities and institutions in Europe and other parts of the world, to the National Documentation Center's participation in the international information exchange programs of the organizations listed on page 1. Basically, the general framework (from the governmental point of view) for establishing bilateral relations with all European and socialist countries exists. One only needs working contacts.

Section 6: EUROPEAN COOPERATION

In my opinion, the greatest need is for national institutions to develop their capacity to cooperate with other European institutions by strengthening their national infrastructures so that:

- o national information from all sources can be easily made known and channeled to organizations outside the country, and
- o information offered by organizations outside the country can be freely disseminated within the country to all those requiring it

The key factor is to get governments to assist efforts by: (1) formulating national policies for increasing the flow of information between countries, and (2) providing the national centers with the funds, staff, and facilities necessary for developing and maintaining inter-european information exchange programs.

Next, is the need to break through the communication barriers. In the automatic translation and transliteration systems and the Apollo satellite program there is hope.

HUNGARY

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The Library, Hungarian Academy of Sciences

SSID IN HUNGARY

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ACRONYMS AND ORGANIZATIONS

AIS-MISON = AVTOMATIZIROVANNAJA INFORMACIONNAJA SISTEMA MEZHDUNARODNOJ INFORMACIONNOJ SISTEMY PO OBSHHESTVENNYM NAUKAM
/Automatic Information System - International Social Science Information System/

BIBDOSZ = BIBLIOGRÁFIAI ÉS DOKUMENTTÁCIÓS SZÁMÍTÓGÉPES TÁJÉKOZTATÁSI RENDSZER
/Computerized Bibliographical and Documentation System/

CDSH = CENTRE DE DOCUMENTATION SCIENCES HUMAINES

CNRS = CENTRE NATIONAL DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE

HAS = HUNGARIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

INION = INSTITUT NAUCHNOJ INFORMACII PO OBSHHESTVENNÜM NAUKAM
v/Institute of Scientific Information in the Social Sciences of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR/

ISI = INSTITUTE OF SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION

LHAS = LIBRARY OF THE HUNGARIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

MCNTI = MEZHDUNARODNYJ CENTR NAUCHNOJ I TECHNICHESKOJ INFORMACII
/International Scientific and Technical Information Centre/

MSIS-NIR = MEZHDUNARODNAJA SPECIALIZIROVANNAJA INFORMACIONNAJA SISTEMA PO NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKIM RABOTAM
/International Specialized Information System for Scientific Research/

SPES = SCIENCES POLITIQUES ÉCONOMIQUES ET SOCIALES

SSCC = SOCIAL SCIENCE CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE

SSCI = SOCIAL SCIENCE CITATION INDEX

SSI = SOCIAL SCIENCE INFORMATION

SSID = SOCIAL SCIENCE INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTATION

WGSSI = WORKING GROUP FOR SOCIAL SCIENCE INFORMATION

Our present survey relies on the report prepared for 1st ECSSID Conference /1977/[1/], it contents and data are not repeated here but an account is given of the results which have been achieved since that time.

1. Results and progress/1977-84/.

In the period 1977-1984 the results of the automated SSI cooperation could be regarded as important. Consult Table A with the particulars. These data are substantiated by Tables B,C and D. The tables quantify the actual institutional background of SSID in Hungary. According to Hungarian professional judgement, automated dissemination of information is inseparable from the services of primary special literature; special literature informatics rests upon the libraries.

Interpretation of the data presented in our tables is facilitated by a survey of the functions of Hungarian special libraries and documentation centers working in the field of SSID. In fact, the scope of these functions has not changed since 1977[2/].

1/ Papers of the International Conference on Information and Documentation in Social Sciences, Moscow, INION AN SSSR, June 1977. Moscow, INION, 1977, 2 vols: /also pr. in Information Processing and Management 14/1978/3/4.

2/ Idem pp. 197-203.

TABLE A: COMPUTER-BASED SSID IN HUNGARY

DATA BASE	PARENT ORGANISATION	SUBJECT COVERAGE	DATA PROCESSING METHODS	SIZE	PUBLISHED REFERENCE TOOLS	OUTPUT FORMAT OF THE RECORDS	INFORMATION RETRIEVAL LANGUAGES	LANGUAGE
AHCI /In Hungary only in printed form/	ISI /Philadelphia/ - Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences	Arts and Humanities	Computerized	77? 000 records /1983/	Arts and Humanities Citation Index. Issued twice a year, cumulated annually	Bibliographical description; Mailing address for each first author; Permuterm Subject Index	Key-Word in Title + Citation Indexing	English
AIS - MISON /In Hungary in experimental phase/	INION /Moscow/ - Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences	Philosophy, Marxism-Leninism, Scientific Communism, Economics, Sociology	Computerized	200 000 records /1984/	1) Abstract Journals: Obshhestvennye nauki v SSSR = Social Sciences in the USSR /7 series/ Obshhestvennye nauki za rubezhom = Social Sciences abroad /9 series/ 2) Bibliographical Indexes: Novaja Sovjetskaja Literatora po obshhestvennym naukam = New Sovjet Social Science Literature; Novaja inostrannaja Literatura po obshhestvennym naukam = New Foreign Social Science Literature; Novaja sovjetskaja i inostrannaja Literatura po obshhestvennym naukam = New Soviet and Foreign Social Literature. These 3 indexes have 29 series	Bibliographical description, abstract, rubricator code, chain of descriptors	MISON Rubricator + List of descriptors	Russian

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DATA BASE	PARENT ORGANISATION	SUBJECT COVERAGE	DATA PROCESSING METHODS	SIZE	PUBLISHED REFERENCE TOOLS	OUTPUT FORMAT OF THE RECORDS	INFORMATION RETRIEVAL LANGUAGES	LANGUAGE
BIBDOSZ	Management Training Centre /Budapest/	Management Science	Computerized	23 000	Documentációs Szemle /Documentary Review/ quarterly	Bibliographical description, title-translation, abstract, UDC number, list of descriptors	UDC + Controlled Vocabulary	Hungarian
FRANCIS /In Hungary in printed form/	CNRS-CDSH /Paris/	Archeology, Economics, Ethnography, Linguistics, Literary Studies, Management Science, Pedagogy, Philosophy, Theology and Religious Studies	Computerized	900 000 records /1983/	Bulletin Signalétique 2 - 8 times a year	Bibliographical description, title-translation, keywords, abstract	Controlled Vocabulary: Guide d'interrogation de la base FRANCIS	French
INFOR-MECON /In Hungary in experimental phase/	Economische Voorlichtingsdienst, Ministerie van Economische Zaken, Holland - Economic Information Unit of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences /Budapest/	Economics	Computerized	90 000 records /1980/	Economic Titles	Bibliographical description, classification code, list of descriptors	- UDC + English-Dutch Thesaurus	English, Dutch, German, French

DATA BASE	PARENT ORGANIZATION	SUBJECT COVERAGE	DATA PROCESSING METHODS	SIZE	PUBLISHED REFERENCE TOOLS	OUTPUT FORMAT OF THE RECORDS	INFORMATION RETRIEVAL LANGUAGES	LANGUAGE
MSIS-NIR	MCNTI/MOSCOW/ -National Technical Library and Information Centre /Budapest/	Social Sciences Arts and Humanities Science and Technology.	Computerized	76 000 records /1980/	Referativnyjj Sbornik Nauchno-Issledovatel'skikh Rabot	Identification code. Bibliographical description, title-translation, summary, classification codes, descriptors, language and type of the document, availability /country/	Rubricator for the classification + Thesaurus, for the automatic, indexing.	Russian
SSCI /In Hungary only in printed form/	ISI/Philadelphia/- Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences	Social-Sciences	Computerized	Nearly 2 000 000 source items /1983/	Social Science Citation Indexing. Published quarterly and cumulated annually.	Complete bibliographical description mailing address for each first author, Permuterm Subject Index.	Key-Word in Title + Citation Indexing	English

DATA BASE	PARENT ORGANIZATION	SUBJECT COVERAGE	DATE PROCESSING METHODS	SIZE	PUBLISHED REFERENCE TOOLS	OUTPUT FORMAT OF THE RECORDS	INFORMATION RETRIEVAL LANGUAGE	LANGUAGE
Data Base of the Central Library of Karl Marx University of Economics /in experimental phase/	Central Library of Karl Marx University of Economics /Budapest/	Economics	Manual + Computerized	500 000 records /1984/	-Tájékoztatás a külföldi közgazdasági irodalomról a/referátumok, b/bibliográfia. /Information on foreign economic literature a/abstracts b/bibliography./Monthly. -Doktori értekezések a MKKE-n /Doctoral dissertations on Karl Marx University of Economics/Annual. -A MKKE oktatóinak szakirodalmi munkássága./Publications of the Teaching Staff at Karl Marx University of Economics/ Annual.- Magyar Közgazdasági irodalom/Hungarian Economic Literature/Annual.	Bibliographical description, Subject Index, Author Index	UDC + List of Descriptors.	Hungarian. Indexes in English and Russian
SZTÁR /in experimental phase/	Metropolitan Szabó Ervin Library /Budapest/	Sociology	Computerized	2 000 /1984/		Bibliographical description, Title-translation, descriptors, abstract.		Hungarian

DATA BASE	PARENT ORGANIZATION	SUBJECT COVERAGE	DATA PROCESSING METHODS	SIZE	PUBLISHED FEFERENCE TOOLS	OUTPUT FORMAT OF THE RECORDS	INFORMATION RETRIEVAL LANGUAGE	LANGUAGE
STATIN-FORM	Library and Information Service of the Central Statistical Office	Economics, Sociology, Statistics,	Computerized	52 000 records /1984/	Author Index Subject-Index Journal Index	Title translation, original title original language of the document, author, source, stack code, abstract, geographical code period textual description of the statistical figures, indexing categories, subject code, subject headings.	Free vocabulary search, geographical code, word-frequency vocabulary, STATINFORM has its own system of categories and subject headings.	Hungarian
VILLÁG-POLITIKAI IN-FORMÁCIÓ /World political information/	Parliament Library	Economics, Political Sciences	Computerized	31 000 records /1984/	After 1000 records Permutated Index After 10000 records Cumulative Index	Identification number, author, title, title-translation, title of the journal, place and year of the publication, volume, issue, page, abstract,, chain of descriptors, language, subject code, time and geographical references	Classification system developed in Hungary, + Free descriptors	Hungarian
JOGI SZAK-IRODALMI INFORMÁCIÓ /Information Legal and Adminstra-		Law	Computerized	10 000 records /1984/				

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TABLE 8

MAIN LIBRARIES IN SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES

LIBRARY	Holdings up to December 31, 1982			Automatic Information Processing • cessing
	Books	Periodicals	Manuscripts	
1/ National Library "Széchényi"	2 095 401	312 459	606 819	ISDS, Hungarian National Bibliography, Database on Foreign Periodicals.
2/ Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences •	890 693	244 655	478 292	MISON /experimental/
3/ Parliament Library	496 933	85 878	168	World Political Information Information on World Law Literature
4/ Central Library of Karl Marx University of Economics	436 834	36 700	29 755	Data Base on Economics
5/ Metropolitian Szabó Ervin Library	432 979	74 926	–	Information System on Sociology/SZTÁR/
6/ Central Statistical Office - Library and Documentation Centre	425 697	74 074	4 864	STATINFORM
7/ Gorkij State Library	220 520	14 414	120	
8/ Management Training Centre - Central Library	24 250	4 245	8 088	BIBDOS

* The whole holdings, not only social sciences.

TABLE C. Main University Libraries in Social Sciences and Humanities.

Library	Books	Periodicals	Manuscripts
Eötvös Loránd University, The Library, Budapest*	1.040 067	179 791	59 712
Eötvös Loránd University, Library of the Faculty of Political Science and Jurisprudence, Budapest	31 459	6 681	11 948
Eötvös Loránd University, Faculty of Arts, Library of History, Budapest	91 223	8 085	747
Kossuth Lajos University, The Library, * Debrecen	976 089	124 039	20 969
József Attila University, The Library, * Szeged	531 413	164 347	23 910
University of Pécs, The Library *	272 191	41 596	1 112
Karl Marx University of Economic Science, The Library, Budapest	177 072	43 062	7 370
CC HSWP, Library of the Highschool of Political Science			

* The whole holdings, not only social sciences

TABLE D Several Libraries in Economics

Library	Holdings up to Dec 31, 1982		
	Books	Periodicals	Manuscripts
Library of the Market Research Institute	15 653	781	-
Library of the Hungarian National Bank	24 328	18 453	-
Library ofthe National Planning Office	21 176	5 000	17 289
Library of the Research Institute of Cooperatives	13 781	1 581	534
Library of the Home Trade Research Institute	19 489	5 000	14 983

TABLE E. SSID Network of HAS

Library	Holdings up to Dec. 31, 1982		
	Books	Periodicals	Manuscripts
Library of the Institute for Legal and Administrative Sciences	32 309	5 765	-
Library of the Institute of Philosophy	15 727	1 660	-
Library of the Institute of Literary Studies	120 114	17 492	362
Library of the Institute of Economics	26 323	6 918	-
Library of the Ethnographical Research Group	17 048	12 838	566
Library of the Institute of Linguistics	24 931	6 881	-
Library ofthe Institute of Psychology	12 381	1 578	897
Library of the Institute of Archaeology	14 577	7 843	432
Library of the Institute of History	79 611	8 820	-
Library of the Research Institute for World Economy	39 154	2 937	12795

2. Co-operation within the Working Group for Social Science Information/WGSSI/

Networking everywhere in the world - in Hungary as well - implies one or other form of coordination and cooperation. Someone has to organize the cooperation, eventuelly a division of labour and to to provide for its regulation. Belonging to the factors contrary to coordination and cooperation is the fact that usually the real backer of coordination is the coordinator himself, while the others - who are "being coordinated" - are less enthusiastic about other institutions interfering with their affairs.

The recognition which led the concerned professional authorities and bodies further,as well as quite a few representatives of Hungarian SSID, can be summerized thus: SSID networking should be based on interest. Such motivation must be found as is loose enough not to make the participants feel to be guided administratively, at the same time they should positively benefit from their participation in networking. In other words, all the presumed effective guidance, good will and enthusiasm by themselves are insufficient for networking.[3/]

In the late seventies, the supreme science policy body of the government, the Committee on Science Policy set up with the effective help of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences the Social Science Coordination Committee/SSCC for short/, to plan and harmonize social sciences research work going on in Hungary. This committee - jointly with the Ministry of Culture responsible for the professional supervision of libraries - began to see after the development and modernization of SSID. To promote this SSCC set up the Working Group for Social Science Information/WGSSI/ to act as its advisory body. As it has worked out over the years, SSCC exercises direct professional supervision over WGSSI and

3/ This chapter is an abstract of a study by György Rózsa "Problms and perspectives of networking in social science information and documentation in Hungary." - FID Studies in social science information and documentation. Networks and networking in social science information. Budapest, Economic Information Unit of the HAS. 1984. pp.77-86. /FID Publications 606./

has been providing - practically up to now - for its finances. The president of SSCC invited the heads of big social science libraries to participate in the work. The WGSSI counts 15 to 20 members. This as adequate size of membership is still capable of working flexibly and since it includes the leading staff members of basic SSID institutions too, it can provide for an appropriate institutional background necessary for all kinds of organizational work. We endeavoured to combine professional knowledge with the representation of corporate interests in one and the same body. If either of them is missing in the guiding-organizing activities of networking, efficient work seems improbable.

WGSSI had interdisciplinary analyses prepared on the state of SSID in the individual branches of social sciences/sociology, economics, literary studies, etc./and these analyses were put on the agenda of certain sessions involving external experts,e.g. the bodies of the Academy of Sciences. The assumption was that the coordination of SSID should not come from one particular center, instead each major discipline should have its own base institution within SSID network. Thus, for instance, in the field of legal and political sciences the Library of Parliament seemed to be the most suitable institution, likewise the Municipal Ervin Szabó Library in sociology, or the National Pedagogical Library in the broad field of education and so forth/see Table B./. The main criterion for designating a base institution were the professional /scientific/significance of the given collection and the quality and possibilities of its service. The "quasi coordination" of the branch-specific SSID base institutions is carried out by the Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, partly as an interdisciplinary institution, partly as a significant document - and servicing-basis taking into account the special libraries of the Academy's research institutes, too/ history, sociology, economics, etc. See Table E. and its international relations. The bearers of the burdens of development and modernization are the branchspecific SSID base-institutions in Hungary while the Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences acts as the organizational and financial support of these efforts.

The WGSSID came to the conclusion that an interest-oriented organizing force should be found around which SSID can realistically be organized and filled with real and meaningful content. The introduction of up-to-date information technology in SSID, along with a cooperation based on computerized information processing seemed to be such a realistic content element.

3. Computer-based SSID

Owing to the economic circumstances and the level of techological development in Hungary, it seems to be rather feasible to create machine-based literature processing and data bases in the form of cooperation. Machine-based data processing, started relatively late, generally involved a lack of experts as well. This particularly applies to the processing of printed information/literature, and within this mainly to SSID. Therefore, the initiative of WGSSI that SSID and the organization of related networking should be based on computerized literature processing was received favourably by the institutions concerned. WGSSI wanted to avoid, as much as possible, the appearance of incidental and random developmental tendencies. Utilizing the experiences gained by various libraries so far/e.g. Library of the Parliament, Library of the Central Statistical Office and so on/, and analyzing both the real demands on machine-produced information and its possibilities, WGSSI prepared a skeleton-program of SSID development for SSCC. This higher science policy body accepted the WGSSI's skeleton-project, along with its financial consequences. The government's Committee on Science Policy allotted an amount to WGSSI, which sum, compared to the country's financial position was not insignificant. The Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences was entrusted with the handling of it. It was accepted that the computer-based SSID

should be started in a few priorized fields. These fields were marked out by WGSSI on the basis of scientific and economic considerations and of the SSID work done so far. They are: economics/including statistics/, sociology, legal and administrative sciences. About half of the allotted sum was spent by WGSSI on data recording machines to be run by the base institutions of the three fields mentioned. From the remainder. the costs of intellectual work necessary to computerized SSID and to its input are covered in good part by WGSSI. Thus, among others, branch-specific and network systems planning costs, costs of document analyses, bridging linguistic gaps/translations/and the like are covered. The work described above is still going on.

It has proved true that with the institutional-disciplinary interests given concrete form, the interest in cooperation and networking has increased. Computerized SSID in Hungary is only taking its first steps in most fields, nevertheless it has embarked on a road that proves to be practicable/see Tabel A./.

It can be expected that computerized SSID in Hungary combined with the related international services /MISON, automated information services exchange within ECSSID/will be able to provide more and more help to research and practice.

4. Hungary in international SSID bodies.

Hungarian participation in international SSID is effectuated within the frame of HAS/Hungarian Academy of Sciences/. LHAS/ Library of the HAS/is the national reference point of ECSSID and MISON; information specialists of HAS institute of Economics and of HAS Institute for Legal and Administrative Sciences have undertaken leading roles in international cooperation. Members

of other institutions have also come to play an active part in it, e.g. Library of Parliament, Institute of Social Sciences.

In the following details are given concerning the most important ECSSID programs to which Ungary has contributed within the frames of certain Working Groups.

Withing WG 2, experts of HAS Sociological Research Institute and of HAS Institute of World Economics furnished material relating to Hungary for "Impact og Technology on Society", "The Changing Role of Women in Society", and "Peace Research", volumes to be published in the series "On-going Research Registers"; LHAS acted as intermediator.

Within WG 3, the main contribution is the research work on the integration of social sciences thesauri, as well as the gathering and comparative analysis of intepretations and denominations related to the notion of culture in the respective parts of UDC, MISON Rubricator, BSO, and UNESCO Thesaurus, and the elaboration of their compatibility matrix[4/].

Within WG 4, a Hungarian co-director and a Hungarian lecturer were active during the one-week seminar organized under the auspices of SPES in Paris, 1981. Hungarian participation in the work of WG 4 has been unbroken.

ECSSID Bulletin has been published by LHAS from the very beginning /Vol.1.No.1.1979/, 18 issues have come out so far. IOC also has a Hungarian member.

4/ DIENES M.: Testing the compatibility matrix in the field of culture. = Proceedings of the Conference on Conceptual and Terminological Analysis of the Social Sciences,Bielefeld, 24-26 May, 1981. Frankfurt, INDEKS Verlag, 1982.pp.224-233.

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Hungarian participation is active in other international SSID bodies as well. The chairman of FID/SD is Hungarian: our contribution to FID/C3 has been continuous for more than two decades.

Hungarian participation in the work of ICSSID /so called Meyriat-Committee/has been uninterrupted since 1961, the present chairman is a Hungarian expert[5)].

Commissioned by UNESCO, in 1983 English, Hungarian, and Russian language models of the INTERMIN labor economics thesaurus have been developed in LHAS[6)].

LHAS has taken part in the activities of MISON ever since its foundation. Preliminary work is being done in order to introduce SDI services based on the computer database of INION. Hungarian contributions to MISON publications, scientific conferences and working group activities are of permanent character. 7/

5/ MEYRIAT, J.:Systèmes d'information et bases de données de sciences sociales en Europe occidentale. - Inspel.14. vol.1979. 3/4.no.pp.46-53.

6/ MOLNAR I. - ROZSA Gy.: Establishing the INTERMIN system model within the UNESCO-INTERCONCEPT framework. - Proceedings of the Conference on Conceptual and Terminological Analysis of the Social Sciences, Bielefeld,24-26 May, 1981. Frankfurt, INDEKS Verlag, 1982, pp.277-291.

7/ For more details concerning Hungarian participation in ECSSID and MISON'activities, see ECSSID Bull. and the MISON-report for the Athens-Conf. (IV) - Hungarian authors have participated in Vol.II., no 4., 1980 of the Unesco Journal of Information Science, Librarianship and Archives Administration, which a good part was devoted to the problem of SSID transfer in Europe.

Hungarian SSID has attached and will attach great importance to international cooperation and is willing to undertake an active part in any kind of cooperation. 8/

8/ For the ECSSID over-all activities, see International Social Science Journal Vol.XXXIII. 1981.no.3.

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DOCUMENTATION AND INFORMATION IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES IN THE NETHERLANDS

National documentation and information policy in the Netherlands.

In the Netherlands library and documentation policy in general as well as with regard to the social sciences is directed by several institutional bodies. Various laws, ministries, councils, advisory committees and other organizations, all with different aims and responsibilities are meant to regulate the tasks of a vide range of important library collections and documentation services.

The leading principle in this complex structure is the realization of the freedom of information which was guaranteed by the constitution in 1848. To enlarge on this right laws and regulations have been designed to ensure the pluriformity of the mass media and to finance public libraries (Ministry of Social Welfare, Public Health and Culture), university libraries (Ministry of Education and Science and Ministry of Agriculture and Fishery) and to create the technical infrastructure for postal services, telecommunications, broadcasting facilities, a Data Base Access Service (DABAS) etc. (Ministry of Transport and Public Works together with several public bodies).

The government's most important advisory council on library affairs is the Library Council with departments for public libraries and scientific and special libraries. Members are appointed by the government according to the stipulations

of the Library Council Law. The vice-chairman must be director of the Royal (national) Library. Another advisory institute is the Netherlands Organization for Information Policy (NOBIN) with members representing government, scientific and special libraries and the business world. NOBIN makes an important contribution to the government's national and international information policy. Lately, the government proposed a new structure in which the Library Council will become an advisory Council for Library Affairs and Information whereas NOBIN will be transformed into an executive institution in charge with stimulation, initiation and coordination of library and information policy, the Netherlands Institute for Library and Information Affairs. A draft of this new bill has been presented to Parliament in the spring of 1984 where it will be discussed later in this year. The Commission for Bibliography and Documentation (COBIDOC) of the Ministry of Education and Science is charged with the effectuation of some of the information activities on behalf of this ministry. In the new structure proposed by the government, COBIDOC will be part of the executive organ, together with NOBIN.

The documentation and information activities of the state departments are coordinated by the Permanent Committee of Government Documentation (PCOD) oppointed by the Home Office. This Committee also has an advisory task regarding general government policy in documentation affairs.

Another advisory body, the University Library General Affairs Committee (CAVUB), established by the Academic Council, has a task with regard to the library and information facilities for scientific education and research. Members are librarians and representatives of library users.

The Dutch library and documentation professionals, finally, are organized in various associations, which form together

the Federation for the Organization of Library and Documentation Services (FOBID). Among other activities this federation publishes the monthly professional journal "Open".

National centres and main institutions

Because of historical developments there does not exist in the Netherlands a centralized structure in which all libraries and information institutions are linked together neatly. Social science information therefore is to be found in specialized institutes, as well as in several library collections. Specialized social science information services of importance are those of

Netherlands Universities' Joint Social Research Centre (SISWO), Amsterdam. The foundation aims at the coordination and the promotion of the social science research at the Dutch universities and is engaged in the publication of reports, surveys and documentation about this research. Their monthly publication is "Berichten over Onderzoek" (Research Information).

The Sociological Institute of the State University of Utrecht. The documentation service publishes the Bibliography of Dutch Sociology since 1939. Sociology and related fields are covered.

The Social Research Methodology (SRM)-Documentation Centre at the Erasmus University Rotterdam. This documentation service provides information and documentation on methods and technology of empirical social science research by means of a specially designed thesaurus, a classified vocabulary of standard terms. A quartely, SRM-Abstracts, and an annual SRM-Bibliography are published; special search services are available.

The Social Science Information and Documentation Centre (SWIDOC) of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences in Amsterdam. This centre maintains integrated services for the registration of social science research projects, the collec-

tion and lending of research reports and other grey social science literature and the collection and documentation of machine-readable Dutch social science data of empirical research (Steinmetz Archives). The registration on research projects and the services of the Steinmetz Archives are computerized information systems. SWIDOC also maintains an online literature retrieval service, connected with North-American and European data bases. The institute publishes a monthly "Titles of Social Science Research"(research projects, library and Steinmetz Archives acquisitions), "Information on Social Science Research"(a cumulative and more informative annual with titles in English), the bi-annual "Doctoral Theses in the Social Sciences, projected and finished", a monthly current contents journal "Periodicals parade", the "Steinmetz Archives Catalogue and Guide", which is updated every few years, inventories on special subjects, such as leisure research, gerontological research etc. besides special studies on topics of social science information and documentation.

General libraries and documentation services with important social science information.

Most important among the general libraries are the Royal Library, the university libraries with their special collections in the social science institutes, departemental libraries and number of specialized libraries of learned societies or industrial and commercial libraries. In this respect even official archives collections ought to be mentioned. All these institutions deal with documents which are essential for social science research. Some of them just collect documents and catalogue them, other institutions, however, have created sophisticated information and documentation services, computerized data bases, online retrieval systems etc.

Only the most important of these institutions are to be mentioned here.

The Royal Library (national library) is a government institution. Apart from maintaining important historical collections and literature in the field of humanities and social sciences, the library has several other tasks. The Royal Library keeps a national depot of all Dutch books and periodicals and of Flemish books (books published in Belgium in the Dutch language) and publishes the national bibliography. The Royal Library has the responsibility for the union catalogues of books, periodicals, geographical cards and congress proceedings and has a central position in interlibrary lending. Online information retrieval of the union catalogue is being foreseen and in preparation with the libraries of the Technical University at Delft and the Agricultural University at Wageningen. Apart from these activities the Royal Library participates in a sophisticated automated cataloguing program together with the University Libraries (PICA). The program has been started in 1975 and has succeeded so well that at present a number of other important libraries have joined the project.

The Ministry of Education and Science, The Hague. Since 1984 the service has a computerized data base called ADION. Several publications are published among which the monthly abstract journal ADION.

The Ministry of Home Affairs, The Hague, publishes several monthly abstract journals and acquisition lists, with information on government policy and political studies.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Hague, publishes several abstract journals, among which a special publication for developing countries, called "World in Development".

The Ministry of Justice, The Hague, publishes among other information a survey of recent periodical articles. "Justitiële Verkenningen" (Judiciary Information), aimed at government department staff, the judiciary and law libraries. To this ministry belongs a special Research and Documentation Centre which publishes a journal in which abstracts of books and articles are given.

The Ministry of Housing, Physical Planning and Environmental Hygiene, Zoetermeer. Connected with this department are the IJsselmeerpolders' Development Authority which publishes a documentation bulletin and the State Service for Physical Planning which together with the Netherlands Institute for Physical Planning and Housing (NIROV) publishes a journal with abstracts and documentation on the subject.

The Ministry of Defense maintains a special I. and D.centre publishing journals with abstracts of scientific and technical but also of economic and psychological literature.

The Ministry of Transport and Public Works, The Hague. Connected to this ministry is the Foundation for Scientific Research for Traffic Safety, Voorburg, which serves as an information and documentation centre.

The Ministry of Economic Affairs, The Hague. This ministry has a highly sophisticated information and documentation service which had one of the first fully computerized data bases in the Netherlands. The service is part of an automated network and publishes a semi-monthly "Economic Titles/Abstracts" and a bi-monthly "Key to Economic Science and Managerial Sciences", both in English.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, The Hague. This ministry publishes a bi-weekly abstracts journal. Founded by this ministry is the Centre for Agricultural Publishing and Documentation (PUDOC) at Wageningen which publishes "Land-

bouwdocumentatie" (Agricultural Documentation) and PUDOC-Bulletin (English) with a national bibliography of scientific agricultural (including rural sociology) Dutch publications. PUDOC gives current awareness and S.D.I.-services and uses advanced automated systems.

The Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment, The Hague, publishes a monthly abstract journal "Uitgelezen" (Read and selected articles).

The Ministry og Welfare, Public Health and Cultural Affairs, Rijswijk. The documentation service is computerized and, since 1984, online retrieval for outside users is possible. A semi-monthly "WVC-documentatie" is published.

Other I.and D.services at a central level, important for social scientists, are
The Central Bureau of Statistics,(CBS), Voorburg, with large collections of books and periodicals and national and international statistical data.

The Government' s Psychological Service, The Hague, with a library and information service, and an abstracts bulletin.

Among the university libraries are several with important holdings and services connected with the social sciences, such as the libraries of the legal departments of the universities of Amsterdam Groningen, Leyden and Tilburg, the libraries of the universities or university' s economical departments of Groningen, Rotterdam and Tilburg and the libraries of the social science departments at Groningen, Tilburg and Utrecht.

Collections and services related to developing countries are to be found at the Africa Study Centre, Leyden, the Centre for Latin American Research and Documentation (CEDLA), Amsterdam, the Netherlands Documentation Centre for Developing Countries (NEDO), Amsterdam, the Royal Institute of Linguistics and Anthropology, with departments for Caribbean studies (CARAF), Documentation of Modern Indonesia and Documentation of Historic Indonesia,Leyden and the Centre for Education Research in Changing Societies (CESO)

together with the Netherlands University Foundation for International Cooperation (NUFFIC), The Hague.
Important services in the field of demography are provided by the Netherlands Interuniversity Demographic Institue (NIDI), Voorburg.

Literature and information on economic sciences is to be found in the European Documentation Centre of the Europa Institute, Amsterdam, in the Graduate School of Management, Delft and the Netherlands Organization of Management (NIVE), The Hague.

An important institute for education scientists is the Foundation for Educational Research (SVO), The Hague, with automated documentation systems, several publications and participant in the EUDISED project of the Council of Europe, the national data base ADION and the international data base FRANCIS (France).

Social welfare documentation and information services are to be found at the National Centre for Mental Health, Utrecht, the National Council for Social Welfare, The Hague, the Foundation "Recreatie" (Leisure), The Hague and the National Union for Child Welfare, Utrecht.

Literature on social history and the history of political and labour movements is to be found in the International institute of Social History, Amsterdam.

Users.

Studies on the use and the users of scientific literature are scarce in the Netherlands and studies on social science literature users are even scarcer.

The users of the general social science information centres are mainly individual social scientists; SWIDOC in its annual reports publishes a breakdown which in 1982 showed that among its users 23% are university staff, 20 % central and local government institutions, 14% social institutions personnel, 30% students, 10% business and 3% miscellaneous.

Most of the libraries and documentation services of the government ministries are free to the public although the greater part

of the users belong to the staff of the ministry. 90 % of the use of the services of the Ministry of Finance is by its own staff, for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs this number is 80 %.

The services of the Ministry of Education and Science, however, are often used by external institutions whereas the Information Service of the Ministry of Economic Affairs was specially intended for outside users from the business world.

Services of the Second Chamber of Parliament are almost exclusively used by parliament members.

Users of specialized university department libraries are generally staff members and students.

A specialized institute like the Netherlands Interuniversity Demographic Institute (NIDI) mentions in its annual report 1982 an external use of about 33%.

Mutually linked automated information systems in the social sciences.

In the Netherlands mutually linked systems in which the input of information and the exploitation are shared by several participants have been in operation for a considerable period. Some of these "documentation pools" as they are called, like SAGEMA (Mental Health and Social Welfare), REDOC (Leisure, Recreation and Tourism), Documentation of Physical Planning and CUPO (Arts and Culture), are considering to adopt automated systems.

In addition to these well established networks, new developments offered by ministerial libraries and documentation services have opened new perspectives for social science and public information systems.

Sinse 1984 external connections with the online data bases of the Ministry of Welfare, Public Health and Cultural Affairs are possible. An external online retrievel system for the data base INFORMECON of the Ministry of Economic Affairs has been in existence since 1977.

The automated ADION data base of the Ministry of Education and Science will be available shortly for external users whereas other Ministries have made considerable progress in the implementation of automated multi-user systems.

PARAC, the automated data base of the Parliament and the Government Information Service with complete information on bills, laws, government papers, newspaper cutting etc., has a great number of external users for online retrievel.

Lately an experiment which will last three years has been launched to start an automated network between these systems and a number of important regional and local scientific and public libraries.

Most of these data bases are handled by the National Computer Centre at Apeldoorn and use STAIRS (Storage and Information Retrieval System) for software.

Another automated national network for the registration of current research is being sponsored by the Ministry of Education and Science. A centralized data base (CILO) will contain information on all government subsidized research projects in the Netherlands. The network should be in operation shortly. The data on social science projects will be collected and processed by SWIDOC, Amsterdam.

Apart from these government or government subsidized data bases and networks, several commercial data bases are accessible for social scientists such as the Kluwer Case-Law Data Base and Legal Literature Data Base and the Vermande data base NLEX (Dutch legislation).

Existing international cooperation in the field of social science information.

Several Dutch information services are charged with the input of national social science literature into international automated data bases.

So, since 1983, the Foundation of Educational Research (SVO) is charged with the input of part of the Dutch educational literature into the French system FRANCIS which can be searched online in EURONET. The Central Direction of Documentation of the Ministry of Education and Science contributes Dutch educational information together with part of the SVO-documentation into the EUDISED data base of the Council of Europe which is accessible through the European Space Agency (ESA)/ EURONET.

To AGRIS (World Agricultural Information Service) and AGREP (Agricultural Research Projects) information about Dutch publications and current research, among which rural social research, is contributed by PUDOC (Centre for Agricultural Publishing and Documentation), Wageningen and the National Council for Agricultural Research (NRLO), The Hague.

SWIDOC, Amsterdam is planning to put bibliographic references of social science research reports into the SIGLE (System for Information on Grey Literature in Europe) data base of the European Community.

The input of environmental research projects in the international systems of the United Nations and the European Community (UNEP/INFOTERRA) is managed by the semi-official institution SCMO-TNO (Study and Information Centre for Environmental Research of the Central Organization for Applied Scientific Research in the Netherlands), Delft.

The Steinmetz Archives of SWIDOC, Amsterdam participate in the work of several international organizations in the field of social science data collections, such as the Interuniversity Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), the International Federation of Data Organizations (IFDO), the Committee of European Social Science Data Archives (CESSDA), and the International Association for Social Science Information Services and Technology (IASSIST). Together with some national data archives in Europe, the Steinmetz Archives have drafted an international documentation system the implementation of which will be partly subsidized by the European Community.

SWIDOC itself is a reference point of ECSSID and participates in Working Group II of this organization to promote the exchange of information on social science research in European countries.

Eurpean cooperation in the field of information and documentation in the social sciences.

European and international cooperation has been realized for a great deal already by the archivists of social science data and by some science organizations whose extensive exchange of information on current research and literature include some social science disciplines (e.g.rural sociology, social medicine, environmental sciences).

This development has been made possible by the growth of automated national data bases, international hosts and networks and the advancement and subsidizing of these efforts by national governments and international communities.

Several important questions will decide the future and the further development of these international information exchange activities. First and foremost, the role of the national information and documentation institutes is to be considered.

Without well-established and efficient national cooperation and/or national centres, international information exchange, be it manual or computerized, will not be feasible or even useful. Between countries where manual cataloguing is still in operation the exchange of cards or printed lists of items of international interest (with translation of titles and abstracts) might not offer many difficulties.

Exchange by means of computerized systems, however, between all European countries doesnot seem very likely in the near future because of technical incompatibilities and divergent national administrative structures.

Here lies a clear intermediary task to promote the exchange of information between countries, to canalize mutual contacts and to take initiatives for scientific conferences and encounters, joint projects and developments in social science information exchange for the ECSSID-programme of the Vienna Centre.

NORWAY

Helge Simon Møll
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NATIONAL REPORT ON SOCIAL SCIENCE INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTATION SERVICES IN NORWAY

Reports on research, completed as well as on-going, has been seen as an integrated part of the work at universities, colleges and other research institutions in Norway. Up to now the Faculties and Institutes should report on research and publications to the administration of the universities, who were to use the information in annual reports etc.

At most of the institutions, however, the reporting routines are rather unsatisfactory. There are no standards on what kind of information to be included in the reports, and the information is not kept in any way for future use for other purposes. The regular reporting is mainly intended to meet administrative needs. But some research institutions are also doing some external information work, by publishing catalogs and printed surveys of research work.

In 1976 the Department of Social Science Research in the Norwegian Research Council for Science and the Humanities formed a Working Group to look at an information- and documentation system for social science research in Norway. The notion that the traditional channels no longer met the needs of a good spreading of social science research information, was the starting point of the group's work. This was partly due to the fact that the research milieus had grown larger, partly that there had been new groups of users, especially in the field of social planning.

The Working Group was concerned particularly with research across the traditional borders of professions. They therefore started a project to gain some experience in such an area: research, experiments and reports on health and social politics.

The Group found that the experiences from this project told that there is a need for a more efficient information system on social science research. They found the information system complex, with high, but uncoordinated use of resources. What primarily lacked, was a coordination of the activities and better systems for recovering to make the flow of information across the disciplines subject and for different users easier.

The Working Group did not have in mind a coordinated information system as a collection of the already existing activities, but suggested a new, superior system.

Their first priority for the new system was to cover documentation of both research projects and publications on research. But the Working Group found that the established institutional patterns would make it difficult to cover both areas within the same system and concluded that the documentation and information on research projects and the bibliographical registration had to be two separated areas. The research millieu as such, had the documentation of projects as its main responsibility.

The Working Group suggested that the Department of Social Science Research in the Norwegian Research Council for Science and the Humanities took an initiative to form a documentation center on ongoing research in the social sciences. This center should register research, reports and experiments at the universities, colleges, independent research institutions and in the governmental and local administrations.

The work of this group, along with similar plans for other departments of the Research Council, resulted in the establishment of an information service for on-going research, from January 1st, 1984.

The aim of The Information Service is to improve the knowledge about Norwegian research, and is provisionally established for a period of five years.

The Information Service consists of one part responsible for research in the Humanities, one part responsible for research in Social Science, and a center responsible for the coordination and the general management. The Social Science part of the Service has been located at the Norwegian Social Science Data Services (NSD).

The Service shall work in all fields where the Research Council is engaged, i.e. medical research, science, the humanities, social science and research for social planning. In the beginning, the work will consentrate on research with financial support from the Departments of the Humanities, Social Sciences and Research for Social Planning within The Research Council.

From time to time, approximately every third year, there will be made a general registration of information on all research work in Norway within these three fields. In addition The Information Service might, on behalf of other interests, make inquiries on specific topics.

The Service will try to work in cooperation with bodies responsible for the financial support of research, the universities and colleges, and other institutions involved in research.

The results of the work will be used for planning and information within the Research Council. Other bodies for research planning, researchers. governmental and local authorities, the media, or other interested parties, will have access to the material.

The information on the research projects will be collected in a data base, so researchers and others can get information via their own data terminals, or they might contact The Information Service directly. In addition there will possibly be printed catalogs for specific research areas.

The data base will be made available for search in free text as well as search based on key words.

The Social Science Service has been staffed with 2 persons.

Each year about 300 research projects in the social sciences get financial support from the Research Council. In addition there might be approximately 1000 projects without such support to be registered every third year.

One of the main obstacles for linking different information systems in Norway is that there is no established standards for documentation and information. The reason for this lack of standards is mainly that there has been little cooperation and coordination in this field so far, but also that the purpose of the documentation may differ from one institution to another. To establish such a standard, has been a major task for a committee appointed by the four Research Councils in Norway, the councils for Agricultural Research, Research in the Fisheries, Technical and Scientific Research and Research in Science and the Humanities. The committee tried to meet the needs of various systems by making a standard of obligatory and optional or supplementary information.

The obligatory information are as follows:

1. Title of the project.
2. A unique identification number for the project.
3. Information on persons attached to the project.
4. Information about the research institution.
5. Information on when the project started and when it was (or is intended to be) completed.
6. Short summary of hypothesis, aim, methods etc.
7. Key words, minimum 3.

When this standard is established, the possibilities for linking information from one system to another will be better.

The committee also agreed upon format standards and procedures for exchange of information, to improve the prospects of coordination.

So far, the new project information system has not established any contact with information systems outside Norway. At this stage, with rather limited resources, most of the efforts have to be used to make the system operational. But there are obviously needs for international contacts to get ideas and knowledge about information and documentation services as a system, how they work, where resources could be used in more adequate ways, but also to improve the flow of information about specific research projects between the different countries.

In Norway we can now see a political interest for a better overview of on-going research. This points towards better information and documentation services. The need to improve the present system is obvious. It is our hope that the new set-up in Norway will give a better overview both for the research community and the different public bodies.

NORWAY

The Norwegian Social Science Data Services (NSD) is, in addition to the services offered by the Central Bureau of Statistics, the main national center on information and documentation on social science data in Norway.

NSD is a federally structured facility with offices at all the four universities in Norway and with close working arrangements with the regional colleges set up at smaller centers across Norway.

The service has built up a wide variety of data resources across all fields of the social sciences: not only data from surveys, but also a large data bank for communes and census tracts, an archive of information about organizations, a series of computerized files of data on the recruitment and careers of various elite groups.

NSD has organized close contacts with a wide range of users in the social sciences and in administrative bodies, partly through its regular newsletter, partly through the annual meeting of representatives of the great majority of research institutes and teaching departments active in the social sciences across Norway.

NSD was formally established in 1971 as an organ of the Norwegian Research Council and was given permanent status from 1.January 1978.

The NSD has established its headquarters at the University of Bergen. There is a full time staff of nine professionals, a varying number of student assistants and four secretaries at headquarters. In addition there are external data secretariats at each of the other universities.

The NSD has so far built up several basic data systems:

The first and the largest is the data base for communes: this covers statistics for all local units of administration in Norway since 1769 and is linked up with a facility of computer cartography. This is the most widely used facility of the NSD and is constantly expanded and improved. A great deal of energy has been invested in finding effective solutions to the problems posed by changes in boundaries and in the number of units. The base offers detailed documentation of all such changes and provides the user with a variety of coefficients for recalculating values whenever changes have taken place.

The NSD has set up a cartographic service for a wide range of users. Coordinate matrices for all commune boundaries in Norway since 1838 have now been punched up and built into the computer: the boundary segments are timecoded to allow the production of maps for the units existing at any particular year period since 1838.

To allow analyses at a lower level of aggregation the NSD has also taken steps to organize a system of data for the lowest level of official enumeration: the census tract. This bank covers data from the censuses of 1950, 1960 and 1970 and has proved of great interest to city planners, geographers, anthropologists and sociologists.

In organizing these as well as its other facilities the NSD has emphasized the decisive importance of documentation and data linkage. The NSD will not serve as a pure depository of data: data files are rarely incorporated into the offerings unless they can be fully documented and linked up in a system with similar data whether across fields of variation or across time periods.

NORWAY

In dealing with survey data the policy has been to link up response data for roughly similar data over time.

Some of the most thorough surveys in Norway have been carried out by the Central Bureauof Statistics since 1967. The data from these surveys can be placed at the disposal of academic users under an agreement with the NSD. The NSD has prepared detailed documentation of some of these surveys and reformated them for use with the well-known SPSS-package for easy analysis.

A major effort has also been made to develop a systematic data bank for elites. The first file to be completed was one of biographic information on Members of Parliament since 1814.

The NSD has always been actively cooperating with similar organizations in other countries. The NSD publishes jointly with the European Consortium for Political Research (ECPR) the European Political Data Newsletter. The organization was one of the founder members of the International Federation of Data Organizations in 1977 and is active in a Working Group under its auspices for the coordination of local - regional data bases and computer cartography.

POLAND

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STATE - OF - THE ART - ON SOCIAL SCIENCE INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTATION IN POLAND

Polish People's Republic enters into a group of countries, which jointly initiated in 1976 the establishment of a new international program called: European Co-operation in Social Sciences Information and Documentation. It is necessary to add that an intermediate stimuluous to convoke the Program became recommendations contained in the Final Act of the Conference on European Co-operation and Security in Helsinki.

Special attention has been devoted there to intensification and consolidation of common efforts in the field of development of information and documentation. This fact has been envisaged in the Final Act's resolution and unanimously approved by all co-signatories.

Its particular trend towards social sciences resulted from the fact, that this specific scientific discipline had to play an outstanding role in the world in a process of bringing Helsinki Final Act's recommendations into force.

The importance of those steps has yet been intensified by the UNESCO General Conference, during which a new organism has been called into being: European Coordination Centre for Research and Documentation in Social Sciences, with an abode in Vienna.

Its Board of Directors assumed a resolution to establish a long wave program of the promotion and development of social sciences information and documentation.

Poland has participated from the very beginning in the works of the organizing committee, afterwards in the first General Conference in 1977, hosted by the Institute of Social Sciences Information of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, and, in many other common enterprises as a participant or an organizer.

Polish Academy of Sciences has been appointed national sponsor of ECSSID activities and the Scientific Information Centre /called further in this paper: "the Centre"/, as a body dependent on the Academy - from the beginning has played a role of its reference point. In this capacity, the Centre performs a role of a national coordination focus of all activities in the field of social sciences information, carried out by the Polish scientific institutes, libraries and archives. Besides it develops its own works and as the Polish representative in the Program - it co-finance it by adding regular yearly allocation of 155.000 zlotys at a disposal of ECSSID managerial board, to organize conferences and perform other works on behalf of the Program. In this capacity the Centre hosted II ECSSID General Conference in Błażejewko, in 1978. This meeting was attended by representatives of about 22 European countries and 9 non governmental international organizations. All costs connected with ECSSID II were totally covered by the Polish Academy of Sciences.

The Centre as the executer of national policy in the field of social sciences performs a role of an organizer of national social sciences information system.

The System has been based on the following premises:

- it is accessible for all national users:
- it is jointly created by all national research units, carrying out works on social sciences,
- it aims, at its final stage at compiling 22 interdisciplinary subsystems, which should comprise all domains, which according to Polish standards are reckoned as social sciences. Responsibility for the effectiveness of each subsystem will be laid on specially appointed research units, information centres, libraries - all disposing of becoming staff, ample source base and modern technical equipment, indispensable to perform the imposed duties:
- national system co-operates with foreign information systems and foreign scientific institutions on the basis of specially, contracted international agreements,
- the same premises are applied to other information systems referring to other branches of sciences and national economics /e.g.exact sciences, biology, medicine, agriculture, food industry, chemistry and chemical technology.

All those subsystems are partial elements of a major national "Scientific, Technical and Organizational Information System", sponsored and steered by the national Centre for Scientific, Technical and Economic Information.

II

The Centre is a service unit of a scientific character. It employs 120 persons, a dozen of people with a doctor's degree included. This staff is employed into:

- teams for research and study themes on the theory of information,

- for collecting, processing and dissemination of information/ documentation, abstracting, automation processes,
- for technical works/production of microfilms, xerocopies and photographs,
- for planning; co-operation with foreign institutions, co-ordination of the domestic scientific information network,
- the Centre possesses specialized library, collecting publications on the scientific information theory and practice, running interlibrary exchange of publications to meet the users needs.

Technical equipment of the Centre consists of:

- xerocopying machine,
- microfiche cameras,
- filming and photographic devices,
- offset printer.

Technical standard of this base corresponds to the medium European level. The Centre does not possess its own technical devices for electronic data processing, magnetic tapes processing is done on the base of time tenancy in other institutes.

The Centre disposes of its own microfiche data bank actually comprising more than 200.000 entries.

Due to economic situation of our country and various economic restrictions imposed by a number of foreign countries, vigorous growth of a technical base planned after 1977/with computerized system including/must be postponed. Due to the same limitations importation of primary sources/especially of scientific periodicals/has been considerably diminished. Their occasional acquisition became possible on the exchange only.

III

As it has been mentioned above national System of scientific information on social sciences is accessible for all scientific units, universities, governmental agencies, state agencies, institutions dealing with culture dissemination and individual users.

The Centre in non profit organization. Its services are available at a price hardly covering costs of their production. Below are forms of services available at the Centre:

- information reprints, made from magnetic tapes, prepared according to the users' range of interest.
  The Centre develops a number of experimental forms of services, based on the foreign service patterns and acquired from abroad within the frames of international agreements.
  The Centre does not produce its own magnetic tapes.
- information bulletins prepared by a traditional method/offset printing.
- access to primary sources in the form of microfiches,
- analytical studies on scientific policy, compiled for governmental agencies and on their request.

Such forms of information are available at the Centre and are supplied for about 600 individual and institutional constant users.

IV

Experimental works undertaken and developped after 1977 in the co-operation with foreign automated information systems, proved their practicability and feasibility. Such experiments have been carried out in the Centre in the past and are carried currently/e.g.with the International Institute of Applied

Systems Analysis and International System of Social Sciences Information of the academies of sciences of the socialistic countries/.

As far as the software concerns this Centre is in a position to develop such forms of co-operation. Prepared programs guarantee their immediate exploitation. As to the problem of hardware, it is a barrier not to overcome at present. The Centre neither dispose of financial means for its development on the base of tenancy, nor has it hard currency to continue operational activities. As the economic situation improves, the perspectives of further co-operation will become possible. Meanwhile the Centre continues all necessary experimental works, so that it could undertake side-by-side co-operation at any moment. Results of experiments are successively transferred to units responsible in future for their feasibility in the frames of a national information system.

V

As it has been mentioned above - the Centre co-operates with a number of foreign national information institutes and organizations. These international contacts are developed on the ground of bilateral and multi-lateral agreements, such e.g. as with International System of Social Sciences Information of the information centres of the academies of socialistic countries, but it also performs duties imposed by a number of bilateral agreements, contracted by the Polish Academy of Sciences with Sweden, France, Austria, India and others.

In a result of common enterprises resulting from ECSSID program the Centre entangled immediate contacts/very often not even confirmed by formal agreements/, with international organi-

zations, such as ICSSID - or national - as SRM Documentation Centre of the Erasmus University in Rotterdam or IZ in Bonn. Close personal contacts resulting from membership or affiliation to various programs proved mutually profitable. It is necessary to add however, that those fruitful links with western European countries - ECSSID partners - have been recently unexpectedly reduced, through no fault of our side. In spite of all difficulties and temporary set backs the Centre believes, that ECSSID can play constructive role in a promotion and development of international co-operation among the participating countries.

VI

We are convinced, that more extensive knowledge about our partner institutions belonging into ECSSID program, the aquaintance with their inward structure, condition of work and regular output, produced for their own use and for exchange would be stimulating for developing mutual co-operation. At present, some of us know more, some less about each other and therefore all possible suggestions for such co-operation are not based on facts, but on expectations. If all of us could know in a detailed way about economic, technical possibilities of the partner's institution, their access to primary sources of information, existing feedback between the producers and users and inward habits - our common initiatives could be better founded than now and by this more profitable.

It seems to be useful to promote further activities for step-by-step unification used by our partners methodical instruments and standards i.e. formats, classification, retrieval languages, preparation and methods of processing information, processing, training methods of information cadres etc.

Harmful influence on further development of ECSSID's initiatives, departure from general ideas of its creation - what after all is beyond our control as individuals - has general worsening of a political climate in Europe. We are convinced, that in our co-operation we should not surrender ourselves to actual changes of a political climate, but respecting a spirit of Helsinki Final Act - endeavour to support this spirit, as we did, when founding the ECSSID Program. Our efforts should be oriented to prove in our field of activities that we are able to contribute constructively to further development of mutual understanding and co-operation as far as information concerns and for benefit of our life in peace and stability in Europe.

Clearly visible diversification of technological level of information activities between different partners of ECSSID program is another serious obstacle in development of our co-operation. This diversified level has implications on the possibilities of co-operation. It must be said that it is caused by general situation of each country and one may have doubts if ECSSID can solve this problem. But, we believe that within our field of activity we could try to weaken this diversification. We should try to co-operate more actively in such fields where such co-operation is more or less possible and profitable. It would be a help for those who are less developed in technology or in certain sort of sources, but could contribute in other fields.

UNITED KINGDOM

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NOTES ON SOME DEVELOPMENTS IN SOCIAL SCIENCE INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTATION SERVICES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM SINCE 1977

An overview of SSID services in the United Kingdom was given to the First ECSSID Conference in 1977 by A.N.Macgregor (1). This paper aims only to set out a few significant developments since that date.

A. National Coordination.

The wider aspects of the national provision of law materials have been considered by a working party set up by the British Library "to consider how the resources of the British Library may best be deployed for the benefit of users of legal literature and information in the context of other provision in the United Kingdom". Its report (2) made a number of recommendations for inter-library cooperation in this field; and a working group of librarians has been set up by the BL to advise on the implementation of its recommendations.

B. National and Para-National Libraries.

In the British Library Reference Division (BLLD) a reference and enquiry service for the social sciences is provided by the Official Publications Library (OPL). There has been a substantial increase in the number of external enquiries dealt with, due partly to a commitment to support the British Library's Business Information Service.

The British Library Lending Division (BLLD) continues to collect social science books and journals on a fairly comprehensive basis, and has gradually expanded its activities in the field of grey literature.

The completion of a new building in 1978 enabled virtually the whole of the collections of the British Library of Political and Economic Science (BLPES) to be made directly accessible to readers. To facilitate this, some 330.000 volumes were classified according to the Library of Congress system. With the automation of cataloguing within the University of London shared cataloguing system, the card catalogue was closed at the end of 1979 and microfiche author/title, subject and classified catalogues, updated ten times a year, were introduced. (3)

C. Bibliographical tools: data bases

The production of annual volumes of A London Bibliography of the Social Sciences has been accelerated by automation, and they now appear within three months after the end of the year to which they refer.

Access to and bibliographical control of British official publications not published by H.M.Stationary Office are facilitated by the document delivery service on microfiche and the Catalogue of this material available since 1981 from Messrs Chadwyck-Healey of Cambridge.

The papers and archives of UK political parties, etc.have been published in microform on a considerable scale: a guide has been issued by BLRD (4). The series Sources in British political history, 1900-1951, published by BLPES (5) aims to list the surviving papers of all organizations and persons active in British politics in that period.

The POLIS data base, developed by the House of Commons Library, includes a wide range of information on issues in the social sciences relevant to the interests of the UK and European Paliaments.

D. Research.

BLLD now produces the annual social sciences volume of Research in British Universities, Polytechnics and Colleges, the latest volume covers projects carried out in 1.250 public sector (not only academic) organizations.

In recent years research support given by the British Library Research and Development Department has been mainly directed towards community information projects; though the ambitious DISISS project at the University of Bath continued until 1980. The Economic and Social Research Council has funded some resource surveys, notably the Sources in British political history referred to above; and also a pilot project at BLPES in oral political history (6). UNESCO commissioned a series of reviews of the supply, demand and availability of documents and data in the social sciences in the UK (7).

A new channel for the publication of the results of research was provided by the foundation in 1980 of Social Science information studies.

E. Organizations.

The Aslib Social Science Information Group has been making efforts to reach small special libraries - often "one man bands" - in order to provide a focus for, and to coordinate, their resources in specialisied information fields.

The Standing Committee on Social Science Information (SCOSSI) was founded in 1981 to provide a forum for informal discussion between a number of individual specialists in social science information and documentation problems.

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THE ORGANISATION OF THE INFORMATION SYSTEM ON SOCIAL SCIENCES IN THE USSR

The USSR Information System on Social Sciences which is a subsystem of the State Automated System of Scientific - Technological Information (SASSTI) includes the institutions of the following levels; All Union information centres; Republican centres of scientific information on social sciences (TsINION) of the Academies of Sciences of the Union Republics; central branch information bodies dealing with social sciences; major libraries, which partially or completly specialize in social sciences; departments (sectors, groups) in scientific institutions of humanitarian profile, other institutions and organizations, higher schools.

At the head of the subsystem stands the Insitute of Scientific Information on Social Sciences of the USSR Academy of Sciences, which carries out the information processing of all the scientific literature on social sciences published in the USSR and abroad and coordinates the information work in the field of social sciences in the country.

The collection, processing and output of information on the unpublished scientific works and non maintained theses is being carried out in the All-Union Scientific Information Centre of the USSR State Committee on Science and Technology which has a laboratory of information on social sciences.

The Academies of Sciences of the Union Republics study both the theoretical problems of social sciences and the specific

problems of the development of the national economy and culture in the Republics, which preconditions the necessity to collect and process the appropriate information. For this purpose and also for the collection and analysis of the information on this or that Union Republic, published in the USSR and abroad, within the framework of the Republican Academies of Sciences there were created the centres of scientific information on social sciences, the republican centres under the methodological guidance of the INION in their turn coordinate and sum up the experience gained in the field of scientific information in the region.

Each republican centre apart from common function which consists in the collection and processing of Soviet and foreign scientific publications on the Republic, has also their own specific activities. For example, the Department of scientific information on social sciences of the Academy of Sciences of the Aserbaijan SSR deals with the information on the scientific and socio-political problems of the Near and Middle East. The organisation of rapid abstracting of the scientific literature on social sciences published in the Republic for the subsequent publication of this information in the INION serial "Social Sciences in the USSR" is an important aspect of the activities of the Republican centres.

Today many centres (of the Academies of Sciences of the Byelorussian, Georgien, Latvian. Estonian SSR) develop automated systems of information processing and retrival as the links in the network of automated centres of scientific information on social sciences, of which INION is the leading body.

For the present among the RSFSR regions only Leningrad has a centre of social sciences. The Presidium of the Academy

of Sciences of the USSR has put forward a task to organise in the near future similar information bodies in the framework of Novosibirsk, Far East and the Urals scientific centres.

The Institutes of the Section of Social Sciences of the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences, some humanitarian institutes of the Academies of Sciences of the Union Republics, certain high schools and some other institutions have scientific-information subdivisions. These primary bodies collect, process and distribute the scientific information on the problems which are of direct interest to the researchers of this or that institute or other establishments.

Social sciences attract a number of central branch information bodies. They are: in the field of culture and art- the Scientific-Research Department of Analysis and Generalization of Information on Culture and Art attached to the Lenin State Library, Ministry of Culture of the USSR (Informcultura); in the field of higher education- the Department of Scientific Information of the Scientific-Research Institute for Higher School Problems, Ministry of specialized Higher and Secondary Education. Central branch information bodies function under a number of other ministries and departments.

Together with INION of the USSR Academy of Sciences major Soviet libraries are involed in the activity in the field of bibliographic information on social sciences. Among them there are: the All-Union State Library of Foreign Literature, the State Public Historical Library of the RSFSR, the Saltykov-Shchedrin state Public Library (Leningrad), the Library of the Academy of Sciences (Leningrad), the Ushinski State Pedagogical Library, central libraries of the academies of various union republics as well as libraries attached to

universities and higher schools specialized in the humanities.

The work of all information bodies that form the subsystem of scientific information on social sciences in arranged in such a way that they do not duplicate the efforts of one another, but, proceeding from their orientation, supplement the information produced by the central(head) body of scientific information on social sciences.

INION OF THE USSR ACADEMY OF SCIENCES - A MULTITARGETED NATIONAL CENTRE ON INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTATION ON SOCIAL SCIENCES

The Institute of Scientific Information on Social Sciences of the USSR Academy of Sciences is a large scientific and information centre and as a research complex has many functional subdivisions collecting, processing, storing and disseminating the relevant information.

The Institute includes 50 departments and sectors. The scientific staff consists of experts representing main trends in social sciences and more than 200 candidates and Doctors are among them. Wide cooperation with research institutes of the USSR Academy of sciences, other scientific centres, and higher educational institutions helps INION to give full and highly competent coverage of all the branches of social sciences. Many researchers. professors and instructors working in these institutions participate in preparation of INION's publications.

The Institute has been assigned the following functions: providing information services for Soviet scientific institutions, higher educational establishments, state bodies and public organizations; acquisition and abstracting of Soviet and foreign materials; publishing abstract and bibliographical

editions, analytic surveys of scientific literature; developing an Integrated Automated Information System for social sciences; coordinating and theoretical summing up the nationwide experience in social science information; developing scientific contacts with foreign information centres.

The principal trend of INION' s activity is the preparation of bibliographical and abstracted information. First place among the Insitute's publications goes to its two abstract journals (A J):"Social Sciences in the USSR (7 series) and "Social Sciences Abroad" (9 series). INION also publishes problem and subject abstract collections (A C). These collections cover current problems of economics, philosophy history, politics, ideology and culture both in the USSR and abroad. Abstract collections on theoretical problems of socialist society, topical issues of Soviet and world economy, many foreign policy problems are published regularly.

Special place in the INION's abstract publications goes to analitical surveys of social science literature - the most intricate synthetic type of information. Usually, each survey covers dozens of sources (books, articles). The topics of surveys are diverse. Some deal with the complex problems of communist construction, world social development, current ideological struggle and struggle for peace and disarmament. Others are devoted to major scholars' socio-ecnomic views, development of new scientific trends in social knowledge.

The system of INION scientific information publications includes several types of bibliographical information covering all branches of social sciences and many countries of the world. The Institute issues monthly 30 series of bibliographical indexes of new Soviet and foreign literature on social sciences of branch, subject and area-countrywide nature. Bibliographical indexes present information on the

entire flow of social science literature coming to INION and to several other major scientific libraries. All index serials annually contain information on about 270 thousand books, collections, journal articles and reviews published in languages of the peoples of the USSR, as well as in 35 foreign languages in more than 100 countries of the world.

Every year INION publishes various types of retrospective bibliographical indexes; special indexes of Soviet and foreign literature for international scientific congresses on their theme, provides reference-bibliographical services for scientific institutions and individual scholars on their request, twice a month publishes express-information on the ordered and received foreign literature. The Institute participates in international bibliographical publications on historical sciences, economics, philosophy, sociology and Balkan studies.

An improtant role in INION' s information activities belongs to Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI) the aim of which is to cater in the most comprehensive way for the leading Soviet scholars. The users receive over 60 thousand different materials annually.

The following data gives a general idea of the scope of the Institute' s information activity: 1000 individual scientific information publications (abstract journals and collections, analitical surveys and separate abstracts, bibliographic indexes, etc.) are published annually. Information centers, libraries and scientific institutions of nearly 50 countries subscribe to INION's abstract journals and bibliographic indexes or receive them through the international book exchange.

The Institute does a great deal in order to introduce and operate an Automated Information System (AIS). To ensure the development and operation of the system a Computing Centre with two IBM, an electronic photocomposing machine, data input devices has been created in the Institute. Besides, the Institute has at its disposal the equipment for microfilm and microfiche preparation.

The AIS has several functional subsystems: aquisition, processing, information reference and library services and preparation of information publications.

Documents processed while being prepared for the publication add to INION' s data bank and serve both as a basis for subsequent selective dissemination of information (SDI) and for answers on retrospective requests.

Technical facilities and the IBM programmes provide the possibility of creation of bibliographic and specialized data banks on the most topical political problems. This is performed in a dialogue mode, telephone communication channels included.

While setting up its structural pattern the Institute incorporated the Fundamental Library for Social Sciences of the USSR Academy of Sciences, which dates back to 1918. Paying special attention to the preparation of numerous information materials' publications, the Institute simultaneously services scholars of the USSR Academy of Sciences and other research institutions.

The number of the regular readers of the INION library exceeds 31 thousand people. Over 3 million copies of books

and periodicals are handed out to the readers every year.

Great importance is attached to the interlibrary loan. For example, in 1983 INION received 20.780 items of books and magazines from other libraries and information centres and sent on its part 62.730 books and magazines.

The INION holdings together with the holdings of its departments in Moscow academic institutions contain over 11 million units of printed matter. Foreign publications account for over half of this fund. The completeness of acquisition of Soviet literature is provided by the fact, that the Institute receives a deposit copy of every book and journal published in the USSR. Aquisition of foreign literature is going along two lines: the Institute buys literature in 114 countries of the world and cooperates in bookexchange with nearly 1600 scientific organizations, information centers and publishing houses in nearly 70 countries as well as with 37 international organizations. The holdings' annual growth rate is about 220 thousand library items (newspapers excluded.)

Information users.

The circle of users of social sciences' information is very wide. Their typology involves different characteristics: the nature of scientific and production activity, types of required information, specifics of subject specialization of their information needs, types and forms of information services. Upon INION's example one can form fairly good idea about the circle of users, and also about types and forms of current information services in our country.

The main group of users of information accumulated in INION comprises individual users, such as:

- scholars, researchers and specialists in organizing research work, heads of projects and programmes (the category "researchers");
- professors and teachers of higher educational establishments, post-graduate and final-year students;
- employees of governmental institutions of trade-union and other public organizations;
- information workers engaged in preparing information for persons of the above-mentioned categories.

In addition there is a category of collective users (this especially concerns conventional and automated selective dissemination of information. Thus, for example, in 1983 among the collective users of INION data bases there were 35 academic institutes, 14 other scientific institutions, 27 higher educational establishments, 10 governmental institutions and organizations and 3 public organizations.

The Development of Automated Information. System.

INION and some republican and branch information centres have recently done much work on the introduction of automated information systems (AIS). INION AIS is most developed. It should be also added that AIS functions within a network. Remote access to the data bases on economics, philosophy, sociology and other social sciences is provided to scholars from Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Minsk, Riga and Tallin. INION AIS was set up as a head AIS of the MISON automated Information system and was developed simultaneously with other

component parts of this international system and consequently Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Cuba have remote access to the INION data bases. Other socialist MISON member-countries are to be affiliated to the INION data bases in 1984-1985.

International Cooperation in Social Sciences. Information.

Special attention has been recently paid to the development of international cooperation and INION relations with national scientific information centres and organizations on the basis of bilateral and multilateral agreements. Within the framework of inter-academy agreements between the socialist countries certain protocols and working programmes on co-operation have been signed which have facilitated further successful development of the International Information System in Social Sciences (MISON).

Since MISON foundation in 1976 about 100 joint information publications on topical theoretical issues have appeared, including 50 problem and subject abstract collections, 26 bibliographical indexes on literature, 12 bilateral collections and so on.

Much work has been done to coordinate the acquisition of scientific holdings with a view to most complete provision of users with topical information editons and eliminating duplication of information collection and processing on the basis of international division of labour.

The creation of a centralized system of foreign serials' registration in INION was of great importance. The union file

is based on lists of periodicals acquired by MISON member-countries.

MISON foundation has promoted a considerable increase of the efficiency of the exchange of literature and information editions. Nowadays INION has close book-exchange relations with 730 scientific establishments, organizations, libraries and information centres in socialist countries and sends there annually more than 40 thousand copies of books and journals and receives over 25 thousand copies.

Efficient scientific relations are maintained with many West European research institutes and information centres. In accordance with the Working Plan of Cooperation in Scientific and Technical Information and Library Service between the USSR and Finland a joint Soviet-Finnish problem and subject collection "Problems of War and Peace in Soviet-Finnish Scientific Research" was prepared by INION and the Insitutte for Peace Research in Tampere and published in 1983.

In 1983 a description of INION AIS data banks and bases was prepared for the Library of the School of Economics in Helsinki which turned out to be the first step towards the realisation of an experiment on subject profile exchange between INION and the above-mentioned library.

In 1983 within the framework of bilateral relations with the Documentation Centre of Social Research Methodology (Rotterdam, Holland) INION worked out a sampling of annotated bibliography on methodology of sociological and socio-economic research carried out in the Soviet Union in 1981-1982 for its publication in the editions of this Centre.

INION is developing a mutually advantageous cooperation with the following scientific centres: in France- the House of Human Sciences (La maison des sciences de l'homme), the Centre of Social Sciences Documentation at the CNRS, the Centre of International Long-term Research and Information, the French Institute of International Relations, the Centre of Monetary Problems; in the Federal Republic of Germany - the Institute of German Economy, the Social Academy, the Federal Institute for East European and International Studies, the Institute of Political Sciences; in Austria - the Karl Renner Institute, the International Institute of Applied Systems Analysis. There is an exchange of information (primary and secondary) and also of specialists between INION and these centres and institutes.

On the whole INION is now maintaining book-exchange relations with 864 organizations in 62 capitalist and developing countries, including 698 scientific establishments, 52 international organisations and 114 editorial offices, archives, museums and so on, where it sends approximately 100 thousand copies of Soviet publications. It should be noted that a considerable contribution to the book-exchange is made by INION editions - bibliographical indexes and abstract journals.

INION has been actively involved in the proceedings of international organizations: the European (Vienna) Coordination Centre for Research and Documentation in Social Sciences within the framework of the ECSSID programme, the International Social Sciences Council, the International Federation of Documentation (FID), the International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA) and the International Committee for Social Science Information and Documentation (ICSSID). About 800 bibliographical descriptions of works by Soviet scholars are annually sent to the

Committee's edition "The International Bibliography in the Social Sciences".

Among other international information publications with INION's regular participation we could mention "Bibliographie de la philosophie" published in Paris by the International Institute of Philosophy under the auspices of UNESCO and the Bulgarian annual "Bibliographie d'étude balkaniques" presenting works on problems of Balkan studies by scientists from various countries.

For several years the INION experts have taken part in the setting-up of the international information system on problems of socio-ecnomic development (DEVSIS), elaborated by UNESCO, ILO and UNIDO. The DEVSIS data base yearly receives about 150 abstracts in English of Soviet research works with bibliographical descriptions.

The INION's information bulletin on international scientific congresses and conferences timely informs Soviet scholars of the coming international forums.

Requirements and Prerequisites for the European Cooperation in the Field of Information and Documentation in the Social Sciences. Major Difficulties.

The years after the 1st ECSSID Conference of 1977 have seen serious changes, primarily, in the level of the technological equipment of the European social science information bodies. The changes stipulated a qualitative and quantitative growth of these bodies: their number increased, while their potentialities greatly expanded in view of a rapid spreading of means of information processes automatization and the establishment of new automated services and

the modernization of the existing ones. The overall establishment of bases and banks resulted in a broad scientific circulation of large quantities of bibliographical, numerical and factographical information.

Thus, actually, a greater number of prerequisites for the expansion of the all-European cooperation have emerged.

At the same time the all-European cooperation was hindered by a series of negative factors, such as:

- the inclusion of social science information services and their data bases into commercial networks;
- the rise on this basis of selected subregional automated systems and networks including those controled by individual groups of states, the fact that impedes a non-commercial cooperation;
- a further increase in the price of books and journals which relatively deteriorates the international book-exchange.

Naturally, all these factors hamper cooperation organized by international non-governmental organizations, such as the Vienna Centre.

However, as far as ECSSID is concerned the years between the 1st and the 4th Conferences have seen great progress of the ECSSID programme: the publication of the first ECSSID editions; the implementation of a number of projects including those following the UNESCO contracts; the expansion of the number of ECSSID institutions; an increase in financing. All this stands for the continuation of such cooperation and testifies to the vitality of its development and of the search for new forms of the joined efforts taken by the institutions-ECSSID members.

Speaking about the requirements for a further development of the all- European cooperation, we could identify several fields in which it should be vigorously developed and a number of the fields in which cooperation might receive a new touch.

1. The development of book-exchange, meaning a broad exchange of printed primary and secondary information, remains highly significant. It is extremely desirable to go on with the expansion of the traditional exchange of original works and bibliographical information on these works, as well as to develop in every possible way the exchange of information and documentation on current research. This kind of work is carried out within the framework of ECSSID, still it should be given new and wider prospects.

2. Social science information and documentation play an increasingly significant role under the conditions of a rapid development of automated management systems and networks. Together with the information collection ECSSID could, for instance, promote the establishment of exchange contacts between MISON and EURONET where a considerable amount of social science data is concentrated.

3. The establishment of a number of data bases for the Vienna Centre could be a prominent trend in the ECSSID work. This might facilitate the setting-up of a communication channel between East-European and West-European institutions - ECSSID members with information-retrieval systems. This communication channel would, in its turn, create the conditions for ECSSID contacts and cooperation with subregional automated information networks on a fairly equal basis.

4. The work on the compatibility of indexing languages used in various socio-political conditions should remain one of the ECSSID basic trends. New initiatives on a substantial expansion of research in the given field with the involvement of international specialized bodies should be undertaken.

5. The preparation of joint information publications, such as abstract and survey collections both on a bilateral and multilateral basis, besides the existing ECSSID publications, could be an efficient cooperation method.

6. The training of social scientists in the field of the operation of information-retrieval systems is getting increasinly urgent. We believe that the ECSSID programme could play a rather significant role in this process through the organization of summer workshops etc. for various categories of scholars and experts.

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REPORT OF INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTATION IN SOCIAL SCIENCES

Information and documentation have, particularly in last few years, received much attention. Many efforts have been done to develop these activities and to establish information and documentation as infrastructure of science in Slovenia. Library information and scientific information system, based on adequate laws and agreements, stimulated also with financing system of science of Science Council of Slovenia is now quite well organized, with automatized data basis. Specialized information - documentation centres were established as central institutions for different fields of science.

Our centre work as such specialized information - documentation centre for social science. It's part of Faculty for sociology, political science and journalism, but also other social science research institutions are participating. (Further informations about our centre can be find in article, which is enclosed to this report).

* The report covers the republic of Slovenia. It consists of a short general report and an article about theoretical and practical aspects of informatics in Social Sciences, with special reference to the work done in the Specialized Information Centre for Social Sciences within the Faculty for Sociology, Political Science and Journalism, University of Ljubljana.

Our users are mostly students and teaching staff in departments of social sciences and researchers in research institutes. Some efforts were made to stimulate also other users (potential), and some studies and introductury seminars are preparing for these purposes.

Situation for international cooperation is at the moment for the well known reasons not too optimistic. Lack of the information of current theories and research is more and more obvious. So any exchange of information and documents would be most welcome. Our data basis can also provide many usefull information about Yugoslav social science, because all the informations in our data base are covered with the actual present document in our library which is part of information - documentation centre.

Basis of cooperation from the definition lies in fact that social scientist would like to pursue the politics of truth in democratically responsible society. International cooperation is one of the main fundaments for these tasks of social scientists. Cooperation in information and documentation can be one of the corner stones. Improving of such international cooperation is very much in the hands of social scientists themselves, institutions as Vienna Centre can help a lot, but of course there are many well known obstacles which are hard to break.

Of course we are interested for any international cooperation and would like to do, what we can to improve it.

YUGOSLAVIA

THE SOCIOLOGICAL LIBRARY AND INFORMATICS

This paper deals with maintenance procedures for the data-base of the Specialised Information Centre for Social Sciences within the Faculty for Sociology Political Sciences and Journalism in Ljubljana This work does not offer any definite methodological solution but opens the question about the relationship between the social sciences and informatics, the organisation of work, the collection and classification of library documents (data) and the users of scientific information. A short statistical analysis with basic parameters of the data-base has been made.

1 The problems of information sources in the social sciences

In this paper we shall discuss the role and development of part of the infrastructure of science, in one of its basic elements, which is a condition for its role and development - the information documentation system.

We usually see the infrastructure in science as something which limits or even prevents, rather than stimulates, scientific research. Normally everything follows from the existing infrastructure which, especially in this area, strongly lags behind the needs. That the infrastructure or the degree of its development has any positive influence on the development of science sadly cannot even be spoken of.

It is clear that a well based and applicable information-documentation system not only makes scientific research possible, but also discovers deficiencies in its development up to date, makes duplicity impossible, make possible a comparison of the received results of research and stimulates reciprocal contact among researchers and through this also

increases cooperation. But of course all this is limited by the position science has in society and relations within science itself. Here is an example: For each profession the purchasing of books and journalistic material - the basis for any serious work whatsoever - is very important. What is the situation like in reality? The enclosing within narrow professional borders, subjective "self-sufficiency" and of course the "objective" barriers. The creating of virtues as a consequence of "savings measures", statements of the type calling for a "more intensive use" of home sources, must surely prevent the information-documentation system becoming really useful and effective.

It is also clear that there is no science without the social surroundings in which it is evolved. But it is science (social science) that reaches these conclusions. In this there may be a paradoxical situation in which a certain scientific discipline evolves, in relation to social development and science as a whole. Informatics has found itself in this kind of relation today, together with librarianism and the social sciences. Namely, the science of information - informatics - is becoming more and more a foundation for a social information system with which we "record, save,process, search, show and transmit information (Rolston, 1976).
The core of the problem which we are opening is the following: How in our everyday work, in the work of a sociological library, can we guarantee a fruitful influence between librarianism and informatics? We are discovering, in other words, that this relation is too frequently onesided, ineffective and even unproductive (excluding).

By informatics we understand"....a scientific discipline which researches the structure and characteristics (but not the specific content) of scientific information, as also the

rules of scientific information work, its theories, history, methodology and organisation." (Mihajlov, Giljarevskij,1975). But it is a fact that the social sciences demand from informatics a different kind of work and use, than in the technical or natural science disciplines. Above all, there is much more sociological literature and its character is of a different kind. Classical studies in the sociology of sciences have already shown that communication in sociology is different to that in other disciplines (Merton, 1973) because of the different nature of information which sociology mediates.

If we do not take this into account we get a short-circuit in communications, to the surpassing of which informatics can offer most, the creation of an open system for the ordering, retrieval and mediating of library material. It must make possible the flow of ideas and information from one science to another. This also points to the most productive combinations from which a science can be born, or at least, to innovations in the field of science. Besides this, it also has the function of an "information noise" which occurs because of the accumulation of homogenious information (the law of enthropy), which is especially important in sociology.

The problem becomes even greater in the field of "innovation practice" in science itself, in the research disciplines, because only knowledge which is mediated in the form of information (each data, each fact, by itself is not information) "is a living, active knowledge, the organised retrieval of information, research activity." (Pintar, 1981). In this area, informatics should also learn from sociology, so it does not become a "know-how engineering" but a science, whose main function is the cross-fertilisation and unification of all sciences.

The development of informatics has, until now, greatly neglected these specifics. The patterns were brought from technical and natural science disciplines without being first properly adapted. In the social sciences the path which leads us to a certain information is more important than the information itself. So it really is not surprising that some authors conclude the existing information system for sociology is totally unsuitable and plead for "specialist informaticians" who could, as professionals, offer to the social sciences that which the existing system cannot (Adam, 1982) They would act more as sociologists than as informaticians in the narrower sense of the word.

2. The work of the informaticion-documentalist

We think that we can best present informatics in the sociological library and the use of computers, by its work and functions. In this way, we proceed from our work in the Specialised Informatics Centre for Social Science which is divided into the following parts: Determining or establishing desired information, information retrieval, processing and selection of data, analysis of information, the mediation and transfer of information (Južnič, Kolenc, Vovk, 1982). Before the retrieval and collection of data, it is necessary to do many more things which have an important meaning - for example, the classification and ordering of material. Let us have a look at some examples of the classification and ordering of material with the system of key words taken from the text which we use in our INDOC centre. The choosing of key words from the text is not just a routine function for classification. It is a semantic analysis of the text and the translation of the natural language into the formal

language (Săverdova, 1982). The system of descriptors, although it uses words from the natural language represents a new - formal language, in which these same words receive a different role and function. The use of descriptors makes it possible to have a unified index of words with the same or similar context, which is of the utmost importance for information retrieval. Key words are not always composed from just one word, but also from two or more words, as for example: self-managing socialism, social self-management, selv-managing society, socialistic self-management. It is difficult to translate words from sociological texts into formal language descriptors for correct indexing so that we get the desired data with information retrieval. There is probably more chance of getting deformation than there is in the natural sciences-technological fields, because there, a bone is a bone and a screw a screw. An additional difficulty is the problem of the thesaurus - a foreign thesaurus is not applicable because it does not enchance the specifics of our social-political context and no Yugoslav thesaurus exists. This is why every mistake (rush, hurry) in indexing is "paid for" with the wrong results. It is clear from this that there is not enough connections and reciprocal communication about work in the area of Yugoslavia. Inter republic cooperation, except on paper, in the area of INDOC activities and especially in computer processing, hardly exists.

3. The programme package "IBIS" [1)]

Is a programme package for the restoration and processing of simple data bases (sequential or accidentaly organised databases composed of records and each record from data). An accidentally organised data base is our basic collection

and contains 3.318.444 signs. The data, from input documents, is recorded through terminals interactively, as also the processing and later also the data retrieval. All mistakes (logical, grammatical, typing) are corrected while processing and the final phase a computer bulletin is printed (for suscribers) and SDI information is produced (Jakopin, 1981). Such a newly formed data base is finally added to the basic collection.

Since the programme package, IBIS, is quite "rich", it is possible, besides its elemental function (the processing of bibliographic data) to use it for various analyses of the data base itself (its structure, descriptors from the title etc.). For data which repeats itself in further records (i.e.titles of journals, descriptors etc.) the programme package allows abbreviations and thus saves on computer space. Also provides the possibility of various forms of outputs of bibliographic data - according to the wishes of the user (i.e.cataloguised output). Last but not least - the search commands are so simple that any user can learn to communicate with the data base in the shortest possible time.

4. Data base.

The book and journal (library) fund are both processed (120 foreign and 55 Yugoslav journals). At the moment, users have the use of 22 010 bibliographic units from the areas of sociology, political sciences and journalism. More than 4 000 new one units are being processed in this month. A similar data base is being started in the area of pedagogics. The data base is completed by two inverted indexes (descriptors and authors) - data which is often asked for. Articles represent 88 % of the collection and 12 %

are books. Each output is composed of the following data: the evidentory number, type of unit, year of issue, language, call number, name, title of unit, title of journal, volume, number of volume, first page, number of pages. illustrations-tables, descriptors, references and comments (with books: publisher, place of publishing and ISBN).

Descriptors have no more than 30 signs, the average length is 10.82 signs and one unit has an average of 5.52 descriptors. The economics collection in the Central Economic Library in Ljubljana contains 19 245 data - units (of which 63 % are articles and 37 % are books). Most data entailes the problematics of labour organisations, finances, ecnomic development, statistics, economic politics and investments.
106 Yugoslav and 50 foreign journals are processed. In this way we cover (together) more than 300 journals divided between the centres according their field of work. Their process runs on the same system including the forming and use of descriptors. There is an on-line connection established and with this there is the possibility of mutual inclusion into the data base. Because it is interesting we shall illustrate the meaning of such a data base for the analysis of science itself. Of most interest to us were words and with what frequency they occur in the texts of the titles. We divided 15 885 titles into individual words and got 26 000 of this (forms) which were different from each other. We arranged them alphabetically and by frequency and in this way were able to discover the most frequent terms and their derivatives (adjectives, predicates, etc.), which in a way also expresses the contextual orientation of the data base itself.[2] The possibility for forming a "social science language dictionary" was also opend and, last but not least, the possibility of computer processing of linguistic data which are typical for some certain areas of scientific activity.

6. Users.

The users of our services are mainly students. They need information for the preparation of oral appearances, seminars and degree works. The pedagogs use our services for preparation of exercises and scientific researchers, who should use them most, use our possibilities the least. Such a division of use of our services shows an attachment to traditional habits of work (on the other side scientific researchers could be the most critical and welcome feed-back). Maybe we can expose some of the reasons for such an unsatisfactory situation. In the first place it is definitely an immature consciouseness about the need for an information-documentation system in social sciences at all, and a certain sceptisism (fear) when faced with the automatic processing of data in the area of librarianism or documentation where they have been working with pencil (or typewriter) and paper for centuries. There is also a defined "lack of education" of the users (students as well as scientific workers) in that they should be "cummulative" in their work - that is to carry on from known results and not to loose time in the search for things already discovered or, what even more frequent, the renewed discovery of these. The education of cadre is also being neglected - a "hole" in the education system which only educates "pure" mathematicians (or computer cadre) or "pure" social scientists, but does not know how to link these two areas together. Furthermore a low level of technology in libraries and INDOC services and even the question of the compatibility of equipment which has been bought or has been ordered is one of the reason of staying behind. And leastly, there is a deficiency in international cooperation which is a condition for being linked on-line i.e. with the European information networks. This does not exist at all in the field of social sciences information centres.

COMMENTS

1) The processing of data bases with the programme packet IBIS was begun in our INDOC centre in 1982, when we transferred the data base from the Republic Computer Centre (CYBER 172) to the University Computer Centre (DEC 1091).
2) The most frequently repeated term in the title is - self-management, which is followed by - work, development, revolution...and the other most frequent are: communist, critics, culture, economy, freedom, ideology, informativeness, income, integration, interests, international, law, marxism, nation, national, non-alignment, planning, socialism, society, status, strategy, thoughts, Tito.

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